THE TIMES

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11 skiers killed by avalanches

At least 11 skiers were killed by avalanches in the French Alps yesterday. Six others were seriously injured.

Sunny weather brought skiers out in force. Reports of avalanches started to come in during the afternoon and by evening rescue teams had recovered 11 bodies. They feared that other victims may be buried under the snow.

The dead were all found at high altitudes, away from regular runs. Eight bodies were found in the Savoie department, near the resorts of Bonneval-sur-Arc, Cellier and Modane. Two were found in the Isère department and the eleventh was recovered above Mégève, in Haute Savoie.

Earlier report, page 4

French left vote wanes

French voters delivered a sharp warning to the country's left-wing administration that its electoral tide was on the ebb. Conservatives and neo-Gaullists won 51.5 per cent of the poll in local elections Page 4

Group ends talks on De Lorean

Sir Kenneth Cork, the De Lorean receiver, confirmed last night that a consortium of American and European interests looked on as the front runner to take over the troubled Belfast sports car plant had withdrawn from negotiations.

Opera uproar in Warsaw

Eighty Solidarity supporters caused uproar at Warsaw's opera house when they staged a noisy protest against a singer they accused of collaboration with Poland's military rulers. Back page

Polls blow for Jenkins

Mr Roy Jenkins is losing ground in the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election. An NOP poll conducted for The Observer put him in third place with 23 per cent support, behind Labour, 33 per cent, and Conservative, 30 per cent. Another poll for Scotland's Sunday Standard put Mr Jenkins joint second with 27 per cent behind the Coservatives at 30 per cent Hillhead profile, page 6

Telecom to seek private funds

British Telecom will be financially reconstructed before the issue of the "Buzby Bonds" announced in last week's Budget. But Post Office unions will fight any moves towards privatization of the corporation Page 11

Power surplus

Britain's power stations can produce far more electricity than the country needs, leaving some generators idle for most of the year, the Electricity Consumer Council says. A series of miscalculations and bad predictions is to blame for the wasted capacity Page 2

'Romans' trial opens today



The Central Criminal Court today starts hearing the private prosecution brought by Mrs Mary Whitehouse under the Sexual Offences Act against Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of the play, The Romans in Britain Page 3

BSC poised to break even, but more jobs at risk

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Mr Ian MacGregor, chairman of British Steel—the country's largest single recipient of Government aid—said last night that the corporation was making "dramatic progress at all levels" and would break even by next year.

Mr MacGregor said he had to be optimistic although progress depended on "our ability to develop efficiencies which are reasonably comparable to those of our competitors".

He added: "I am glad to say my associates in the BSC at all levels seem to understand that and are making quite dramatic progress in that direction, thereby increasingly making their future reasonably secure."

Mr MacGregor's optimism comes as the Government considers a BSC request for its external financing limit for the 1982-83 financial year to be raised by about £100m from the £350m provisionally allocated last autumn.

A number of factors, including the severe winter and United States import curbs, have combined to jeopardise Mr MacGregor's plan to stabilize the BSC's annual capacity at 14.4 million tonnes and throw doubt on the corporation's ability to survive without more plant closures and job losses.

Mr MacGregor estimated in January that the weather alone had cost £100m in lost output and this, coupled with the American action, "casts a deep shadow" on the break-even target being achieved.

Last night Mr MacGregor said he could not predict how many more jobs would be lost, but he said: "We still have work to do to reach the standards where we are absolutely sure we are the best in the business.

"And that is the basis which I would like to see the business reach, because it makes sure that the jobs that remain are secure jobs, not just hopefully secure."

Job reductions were distressing, but it was a choice between two very unhappy alternatives, he said on the Tyne Tees television programme Briefing.

The corporation's success in attaining Mr MacGregor's objectives is crucial to the payment of most of the controversial £1.8m "transfer fee" which led him to accept the three-year job as chairman. He has only 15 months to run. The financial package included a £675,000 payment to Lazard Freres, the New York investment bank where Mr MacGregor had been a senior partner, with a second payment of £1.15m linked to the performance of the corporation.

The second payment, to be made when Mr MacGregor has completed his term as chairman, will be subjected to adjudication and examination by an independent performance committee established by the Government. It will use a number of criteria to assess the chairman's success including the BSC's overall performance and the extent to which Mr MacGregor has been successful in hiving off parts of the corporation to the private sector.

Mr MacGregor joined the BSC in 1980 at a salary of £48,500 a year which was increased last year to about £52,000.

Meanwhile, Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, is studying the corporate plan for the years up to 1985 in the light of the corporation's present financial position.

Published results show that in the first half of the present financial year, which ends in two weeks, the corporation lost £196m, against the £665m deficit recorded for the whole of 1980-81. In the last six months, however, conditions have changed significantly.

Apart from the bad winter and the recent rail strikes, the chief threat to the BSC's plans is the American action against imports and the consequent impact on European steel production levels and prices.

American steelmakers have filed legal suits which have resulted in the International Trade Commission (ITC) pursuing 38 unfair trading cases against European producers in nine countries.

Meanwhile, Mr MacGregor is being forced to budget for the possibility that up to 100,000 tonnes of British steel might be banned from the United States and that about two million tonnes of excess European steel could be on sale, much of it in the UK, cutting prices.

Fight against money policy won–Heath

By Our Political Reporter

Mr Edward Heath, the former prime minister, asserted yesterday with evident satisfaction that the intellectual battle against monetarism has been won.

Mr Heath, the arch-critic of the Government's monetarist strategy, declared: "One of the great things about Geoffrey Howe's budget is that it shows that monetarism is dead as far as this government is concerned. We have won the intellectual battle and I am very glad about it. If you look at what is happening then we have won the intellectual battle against monetarism and dogma."

Mr Heath's claim would undoubtedly be denied by Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her Treasury team but it is clear that he regards the upward revision of money growth targets as one of the Budget's more positive features.

Today, when he intervenes in the resumed debate on the Budget in the Commons, Mr Heath is expected to give a more detailed critique of its contents. Yesterday, interviewed on London Weekend Television's Weekend World programme, he said that he welcomed many things in the Budget, citing the inducements for small firms and what he described as the Chancellor's "U turn" over short-term benefit rates.

But Mr Heath seemed to have the Prime Minister clearly in his sights when he attacked those who said that reflation was the same as inflation. Mrs Thatcher recently described reflation as "dishonest money" or "reinflation".

In remarks on which he will elaborate today Mr Heath said: "Reflation is quite different from inflation. You can have reflation, expansion of the economy, without necessarily having inflation. How are you going to get the economy moving anyway without reflation? You are saying—let the other people reflate and then by our trade we will get the benefit of it. I do not regard that as very honest or honourable".

Suresh Karadia

Mr Wedgwood Benn, MP, addresses an anti-apartheid rally in Trafalgar Square, London, yesterday. Ian Botham, the England cricketer, sent a telegram of support "for a worthy cause".

Bomb blast at London ANC office

By Michael Horsnell

A 10lb bomb wrecked the offices of the militant black nationalist African National Congress in London yesterday, only hours before the start of a mass rally through the capital organized by the Anti-Apartheid Movement.

Last night, as anti-terrorist squad officers hunted for a man seen leaving the scene of the explosion, international leaders of the ANC claimed that the attack was launched by the South African Department of National Security (formerly known as the Bureau of state security—BOSS).

The blast, which injured a research official residing at the building in White Lion Street, Islington, came after a three-day conference at Wembley on southern Africa attended by Sir Shridath Ramphal, the Commonwealth Secretary-General, at which the unofficial tour of English cricketers to South Africa came under severe attack.

The explosive device was placed at the rear door of the ANC offices and went off at 9 am, devastating the back of the building and breaking the windows of buildings 100 yards away.

Mr Vernet Mbatha, aged 28, the research assistant, was asleep in his third floor flat and was forced to escape over neighbouring rooftops because the stairway was destroyed.

Anti-terrorist squad officers, led by Commander Michael Richards, and forensic scientists sifted the debris, supported by a helicopter which surveyed the surrounding area, and sniffer dogs which checked for further devices.

Det Chief Inspector Hilton Cole of the anti-terrorist squad said: "There is no way of describing this device from what is left of it. The rear of the building is practically destroyed. It was a hefty bomb and we think it was placed rather than thrown. It would be speculation to say that the Department of National Security was involved but we are looking into any question of a connexion with the anti-apartheid rally".

This is the first time that a South African organization has been attacked in Britain, according to Scotland Yard.

☐ At the rally attended by about 8,000 people, Mr Benn began by condemning the press (Lucy Hodges writes), and went on to say:

"I greatly regret that the police have decided to issue statistics of crime in London in such a way that implies that the black community are responsible.

"Let us be clear that the roots of apartheid are here in London and in this country where we live. Its roots are in the City of London where great money and profit is made out of the exploitation of black workers in South Africa."

MPs urge new line on Central America

By Jonathan Wills

The Prime Minister may be urged to dissociate her Government from United States policy in Central America, following a visit to the region by the House of Commons Select Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Two groups of MPs flew home at the weekend after talks with President Fidel Castro of Cuba and other leaders of Caribbean and Central American countries, including El Salvador, Nicaragua, Mexico and Venezuela.

The delegation, led by the Conservative MP, Sir Anthony Kershaw, had an unscheduled two-and-a-half-hour interview with President Castro. Some members of the committee have concluded that President Reagan's policy is proving counter-productive. Their report is likely to be ready by June, and may coincide with Mr Reagan's visit to Britain.

The Labour MP, Mr George Foulkes, said on his return that the views of the group changed "substantially" when they became aware of the extent of United States involvement in the Central American conflicts. In an interview with The Times, Mr Foulkes emphasized that he was not prejudging the committee's report, but he thought that there would be a strong feeling to advise the British Government to disengage itself from United States policy in the area.

"This is because of the clumsiness and insensitivity of the American intervention", he said. "It is causing a backlash which has the opposite effect from that intended. The intervention is making things easier for the revolutionary movements and the Communists waiting in the background. This is not to say that we are any more sympathetic to the Cuban regime."

Mr Foulkes said that President Castro told the MPs that Cuba had not supplied arms to the rebels in El Salvador "during the past year". Members of the committee took this to mean that the Cubans admitted supplying arms before that.

During the interview with President Castro, Mr Foulkes said it had become clear that Cuba believed that President Duarte was not in complete control in El Salvador, and that it would be foolish to go ahead with the proposed elections. Instead, the Cubans wanted a negotiated settlement in the country.

In Venezuela, where President Duarte had been in exile, the Government was worried that the right-wing faction might win the Salvadorean elections, and then put President Duarte on trial. The Venezuelan Foreign Ministry, Mr Foulkes said, had told him that they were not convinced that the elections should be abandoned.

The Venezuelan Government had said that it wished to legitimize the present government in El Salvador, so that President Duarte could carry out an acceptable programme of liberal reforms. Mr Foulkes believed that matters had now gone beyond that point. Circumstances were becoming more abnormal

Mr Foulkes said that the Venezuelans had admitted that the electoral register in El Salvador was inadequate. There were serious worries that the system for registering parties in the elections, which will involve submitting the names of party supporters to the authorities, could subsequently be used as the basis for "hit lists". Ballot boxes, it appeared, would only be available in the main centres of population, together with some form of mobile polling booths.

The visit to Cuba was not without diplomatic incident, Mr Foulkes said. When they met Señor Flavio Bravo, the President of the Cuban National Assembly, he had "berated" Sir Anthony Kershaw over British involvement in Nato's Caribbean exercises, which had included a landing of United States troops at the Guantánamo base in eastern Cuba.

This had come as a surprise and an embarrassment, because at a Foreign Office briefing before the committee left London there was no mention of the exercises.

Mr Peter Mills, Conservative MP for Devon, West, who led one of the two groups of MPs, said yesterday: "It was a very good tour, and for me an eye-opener on the influence of Communism in the Caribbean and Central America".

Latin American turmoil, page 4

Reagan's next "Cuba?" page 8

Mexican mediation accepted by Haig

From Our Correspondent, New York, March 14

Washington has at last accepted with reservations, Mexico's offer to mediate between the United States and the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua, and seems also to be taking to heart Mexico's urging that it make a real effort at reconciliation with Cuba.

The immediate aim of Mexico's mediation is to reduce the conflict in El Salvador, while the longer range goal is to facilitate détente in the Central American and Caribbean region.

The acceptance by the United States emerged as one of the more positive results of the second round of talks between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and his Mexican counterpart, Señor Jorge Castañeda, held in New York today.

It was made clear, however, that reservations persisted over the total Mexican package, and that the two countries continued to differ over both the scope of Soviet involvement in the area and the extent of Nicaraguan arms shipments to the Salvadorean guerrillas.

Mr Haig denied today that the Soviet Union would be brought into the negotiations over El Salvador, but said that the issue would be among many to be discussed with the Russians bilaterally: "We are not talking about engaging the Soviet Union in negotiations to solve hemispheric problems".

In saying this he appeared to backtrack from statements made in Washington yesterday by senior Administration officials.

Señor Castañeda said that concrete negotiations over the El Salvador fighting could not take place until after the March 28 elections there. However, he believed that a basis for agreement existed which "could even lead to eventual normalization of relations between the United States and Cuba".

Mr Haig, speaking separately, said he saw no reason why a bilateral relationship with Cuba should not continue. (Last year Mr Haig held an unpublicized meeting in Mexico with a member of the Cuban leadership.)

Señor Castañeda will now be taking with him several American suggestions and counter-proposals to the Mexican plan, for the consideration of Cuba and Nicaragua.

During his two-hour meeting with Mr Haig, the Mexican Foreign Minister argued that the problems in Central America, as expressed in El Salvador, were local ones.

On this Mr Haig sharply differed, reiterating the American contention that El Salvador was a global as well as a regional and internal problem.

☐ Guatemala City: Congress has confirmed the election of General Angel Aribal Guevara as President, by 39 votes out of 52 (AP reports). The general's defeated opponents may still take their protests to the Supreme Court.

France presses for Europe to take independent line on defence

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, March 14

As pressure is mounting in West Europe for a more effective machinery for consultations with the United States, France is setting out to encourage its European partners to make their voices heard in a stronger and more coherent fashion within the Western alliance.

In his first 10 months in office, President Mitterrand has shown himself to be a convinced advocate of a strong Western alliance, taking a firm attitude towards the Soviet Union. His flying visit to Washington on Friday was only the latest sign of his desire to consolidate relations with the United States, despite differences over specific issues such as Latin America and high American interest rates.

But the French administration also believes that the European pillar of the Western alliance is in need of strengthening to enable it to play a greater role in formulating policy and producing more effective joint reactions to crises such as that in Poland.

Such a development would, the French feel, serve to strengthen the alliance as a whole and would help to calm the lurking fear in Paris of a Washington-Moscow deal over the heads of the Europeans.

It could also act as a counter both to the neutralist current on the Continent and to what one high French official characterized as "the risk of Balkanization, arising from national behaviour which too easily forgets the fundamental interests that exist between European countries".

It might appear somewhat paradoxical at first that France should be promoting the idea of greater cohesion in defence matters, given the fact that Paris remains outside Nato's integrated military structure, a Gaullist policy which M Mitterrand is intent on continuing.

French leaders have, however, long felt concern about West Europe's relative weakness in setting alliance policy, and France's independent line has been prompted in part by unhappiness with a role described in identical words by both Gaullist and Socialist Ministers as that of an attentive, discreet and inoffensive Cinderella.

There is no question of the Mitterand Administration diminishing France's freedom of action, but independence is not seen in Paris as being incompatible with increased consultation and agreement on coherent joint approaches to defence problems.

In seeking a suitable forum for such consultation, France has eliminated both the EEC and the European Parliament. Instead, it has turned to the Western European Union, an organization which has attracted little attention in recent years and has been cast as a parliamentarians' talking shop of marginal interest.

The union, founded to promote the unity and to encourage the progressive integration of Europe, took its present form in 1954 after the collapse of a French plan for a European defence community, de-

Continued on back page, col 3

Italians fear for lonely survivor

From Peter Nichols Rome, March 14

Wild life enthusiasts are following with attention a case arising out of the death and embalming of what is believed to be the last golden eagle but one in the southern Appenines.

The stuffed bird now stands sadly with its wings outstretched in an Avellino restaurant and already a legend is taking shape around it.

The eagle was of the Aquila chrysaëtos species which enjoys the full protection of the law as do wolves and swans and other threatened fauna. It met a sadly undignified death: a hunter shot it and brought it, wounded, to the ground. Its great wings were beating, but according to one report, "like the albatross of Baudelaire, it no longer had the strength to fly." Its assailant beat it to death with a stick.

The calculation now is that only one golden eagle remains in the Appenines of the Irpinia region, and local writers have eloquently depicted the loneliness of the single survivor. This may, however, be over-pessimistic because the number



The golden eagle: source of a scandal in Italy.

was said to have been reduced to one five years ago when an eagle was found poisoned. Yet another appeared in its place as if threatened eagles have learnt to adopt the habits of the phoenix.

In all, according to estimates, there are about 300 eagles left in Italy, most of them in the Alps, in Sardinia and Sicily. The element in this case which the World Wildlife Fund branch here finds encouraging is that the judicial authorities in Avellino have taken a strong line and clearly mean to bring the culprits to court.

The taxidermist has been traced and could face charges of having failed to fulfil the legal obligation of informing the provincial authorities about every animal embalmed. The public prosecutor's office has announced that the man who killed the bird will be prosecuted.

The prosecutor said that his office would take the necessary legal steps while, "speaking as an individual I am saddened by this irreparable damage to the fauna of the region."

His statement is thought to reflect the growing awareness in Italy of the need to protect wildlife.

Defferre guilty of slander

From Our Correspondent Paris, March 14

A Paris court today found M Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, guilty of slandering M Jacques Chirac, mayor of Paris and leader of the neo-Gaullist RPR party, in alleging that he had protected a gambling club proprietor who was murdered in January.

The court imposed a fine of 1,500 francs (£137) on M Defferre, who said he would appeal. M Chirac was awarded the one franc symbolic compensation he had claimed. The judgment was made only 24 hours after the Interior Minister had linked RPR leaders with Marcel Francisci, a leading figure in the Paris gaming club world who was found shot dead in his white Jaguar car in an underground garage here two months ago.

Francisci was an RPR local councillor in his native Corsica and M Defferre alleged at an election rally on Thursday night that M Chirac and two other RPR leaders, including M Charles Pasqua, the party's National Assembly chief, had been the dead man's protectors, friends and accomplices.

The main point at issue in the case, which was heard at an emergency hearing to enable a judgment to be made before the polls opened, was whether M Defferre had spoken as a Socialist militant or as a Minister, in which case he would enjoy privilege.

While M Chirac won on that issue, M Defferre's lawyer used the hearing to produce a letter written last July to M Defferre by M Pasqua to draw his attention to the case of Francisci, whose main gambling club in Paris had been closed by the interior Ministry for alleged irregularities.

The lawyer said that M Chirac must have endorsed the letter in favour of the proprietor of an establishment which paid nearly 29 million francs (£2.5m) in taxes to the City of Paris last year.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Warble fly disease eradicated

The warble fly has been virtually eliminated from Britain in three years, the Government announced yesterday. The fly once caused damage estimated at £5m a year to meat and hides through its unusual lifestyle (Hugh Clayton writes).

The fly lays eggs on the legs of cattle, and when the grubs hatch out they migrate to the animal's back by burrowing through its body. The grubs tunnel out of the hide in the spring, fall to the ground and turn into flies. Then the life cycle begins again.

Mrs Peggy Fenner, Parliamentary Secretary at the Minstry of Agriculture, said that the proportion of infected cattle had dropped from 38 to 1 per cent between 1978 and 1981. The Government campaigned in that period for farmers to treat their cattle with chemicals to destroy the flies.

Infestation will be made a notifiable disease from today, which means that all suspected outbreaks will have to be reported to the ministry.

Access allowed to golden eagles

The public is to be allowed limited access to the two breeding pairs of golden eagles in the Lake District.

Mr Ian Armstrong, the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds officer for the north of England, told an RSPR regional conference at the weekend: "We are now prepared to tell anyone who rings us with a genuine request to see golden eagles where they can go to do so. The eyries are well wardened against egg collectors, and we do not think visitors affect the eagles."

Fire destroys research data

The medical teaching block at Southampton University was severely damaged by fire yesterday. Firemen wore breathing apparatus to fight the flames because of toxic fumes from burning chemicals.

"Months of research work has been destroyed. Moso, if not all, of our experiments will have to be started all over again. It is heartbreaking", the university said. Firemen believe an electrical fault may have caused the fire.

Move to make strike official

Shop stewards representing 500 workers on strike since last Tuesday at the Plessey Electronics plant, at Huyton, Merseyside, will try to have the stoppage made official today.

The strike, which has halted production of telephone exchange switchboards, is over the suspension, now ended, of two men over a matter of discipline. Joint management and union talks broke down on Friday. The union claims the correct disputes procedure was not followed.

McCarthy rail inquiry opens

Mr Raymond Buckton, general secretary of the Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen, said yesterday that he was confident the hearing into flexible rostering for train drivers, which starts today, would back the men's eight-hour day.

"If there is any common sense at all, flexible rostering as proposed by the British Railways Board will not be supported." The hearing, by the Railway Staff National Tribunal, headed by Lord McCarthy, is expected to last two days.

Gold hare found by chance

The anonymous finder of the golden, jewel-studded hare buried by Kit Williams, author of *Masquerade*, the children's book, which carried clues to the burial site, says he discoverd it partly by accident.

The man, a design engineer, aged 48, said his dog found a clue at the burial site at Ampthill Park, near Bedford. The hare was buried in 1979.

Mercury found

About two lb of mercury has been found under the floor of a community centre at Carvale, Chesterfield, which was once a National Coal Board laboratory. More than 100 people have been given medical checks.

Job cuts accepted

Workers at the Firth Brown engineering works in Sheffield gave accepted 300 redundancies. A further 400 may follow. The company, which employs 2,600 people, cut 1,100 jobs less than a year ago.

Murder hunt

Detectives yesterday were making murder inquiries after the death of Mr Brian Onions, aged 43, who was found shot on Saturday in his garden at Elvington, near Dover.

Power chiefs criticized over wasted electricity

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Britain's power stations are capable of producing far more electricity than the country needs, leaving some generators idle for most of the year, according to the Electricity Consumers Council.

The wasted capacity is blamed on a series of miscalculations in the 1960s and 70s, after interruption in supply between 1961 and 1963, and too much concentration on developing production plant.

The conclusions of a 200-page study prepared by the Earth Resources Research organization form a serious assault on the way the Central Electricity Generating Board plans its huge annual investment in coal, nuclear and oil-fired plant.

Predictions of demand for power determine the size, shape, spending and efficiency of the whole electricity supply business, from the choice of coal and nuclear stations, turbine generators, and boilers to the rate of expansion of the national grid.

Electricity cannot cheaply be stored in bulk, so power has to be generated as it is consumed. Production capacity therefore has to be geared so as to guarantee to supply the maximum demand. But since that peak is up to 80 per cent higher than the average hourly demand, a proportion of the generating capacity remains idle for most of the year.

Electricity planners also have to consider breakdowns at generating plants and possible increases in demand due to bad weather, so they allow for a reserve capacity above the anticipated requirement. That is called the *planning margin*.

The trouble has arisen because forecasts have proved inaccurate and it is difficult to adjust supply by the commissioning or closing of power stations.

In the early 1950s the CEGB had a planning margin of 14 per cent. But the demand for electricity grew faster than expected and supplies were interrupted in the early 1960s.

The board responded by increasing the planning margin, first to 17 per cent, then to 20 per cent in 1968 and finally to 28 per cent in March, 1977.

But the demand did not continue to grow as predicted and the consumers council report says projections for six years ahead have been constantly over-estimated since the end of the 1960s.

At the same time the management of electricity generating plants improved, so the concern over a too low planning margin has turned into a controversy over one that is too high.

In addition, the study says the CEGB concentrates too much on production plant when breakdowns in supply to the customer are nearly always caused by transmission-distribution failures. The study also questions the board's strong preference for large, orthodox thermal stations, frequently located in remote areas.

But it examines the technical advances in combined heat and power systems and in combustion technology which have improved the competiveness of small and medium-sized coal plants close to urban centres.

For instance, it emphasizes the main developments of fluidized-bed combustion technology, developed in Britain but being exploited in many other countries almost to the exclusion of the United Kingdom.

The authors of the study, Francois Nectoux, Stephen Hahn, David Olivier and David Baldock, criticize the CEGB for its reticence in assisting the study.

Planning Margins and Security of Supply Standards: an international survey of electricity utilities. (Electricity Consumers Council, £5).

Tories to ignore 'irrelevant' SDP

By David Walker

The Conservatives' main tactic in the run-up to the local government elections in May will be to emphasize the "irrelevance" of the Social Democratic-Liberal Alliance in the town hall battle between the "spendthrift, left-dominated Labour Party" and "responsible, consistent, Tories".

Senior Conservatives at the party's annual lical government conference in London on Saturday made clear that Conservative councillors will be urged to direct their fire on Labour's spending record. The Labour administration at the Greater London Council will be a special target, with high rate levels in other Labour areas.

"Wherever you live, Labour costs you more", Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, told the assembly. "The left are not there to improve the quality of services. They are there to gain power for totalitarian views. The Social Democrats are totally irrelevant."

Other speakers remarked on the spending record of Liberal councillors in such areas as Berkshire and Bedfordshire and the SDP's record in Islington, north London.

"It is no good people looking to them for salvation on the rates issue", Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, said. He told councillors of the "other faces of the SDP" besides the aimiable visage of Mr Roy Jenkins. That other SDP was capable of mafia-like dealings in the town halls.

Privately, Conservative Party managers acknowledge that they will lose seats in May, but whatever the result of the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election, they are not convinced that the alliance will emerge as an important municipal force. However, Mr Cecil Parkinson, chairman of the party, said: "People's anxiety about the Government's success may cheat some of you of the reward your record should have earned you."

Conservative optimism was bolstered by the truce in the conflict between local Tories and the Government that has marked the conference in the last years.

Both Mr Parkinson and Mr Heseltine admitted that during the preparation of financial legislation on councils last year there was nearly a collision over council autonomy.

Mr Heseltine said councils were now getting the dividend of their financial sacrifices in the falling interest rate and in the reduced rate of inflation. Conservative councils had allowed him "to prove beyond peradventure that the financial targets I set councils were attainable".

Mr Heseltine asked local Conservatives to cooperate in achieving a multipoint plan for local government over the next few years. Its features were more contracting out of services to private firms, a million council houses to be sold to tenants by 1984, expansion of capital spending and further changes in plannning regulations.

Political violence could happen, Wall says

By a Staff Reporter

Mr Pat Wall, the Militant Tendency supporter, resents being a celebrity. "It is horrible", he says. "I am being hounded. This is an attempt by the press to prevent future Labour governments being selected and to stop us winning the Hillhead byelection".

Mr Wall who set off a controversy after being chosen as the prospective Labour candidate for Bradford, North, was in Perth at the weekend for the Scottish Labour conference. He is a cheery, red-faced man who appears genuinely surprised that what he sees as normal Labour views have created such a stir. He is quick to point out that at the disputed meeting which chose him to replace Mr Benjamin Ford the sitting MP, there was a turnout of more than 90 per cent and he won a convincing majority of 35 votes to 28.

"I think I will win by more at the reselection ", he said, "because the reaction to four and a half months of sniping and attacks has really hardened feeling within the constituency."

In a pained voice Mr Wall said that all he is asking for is a peaceful socialist transformation of society. "I believe it can be achieved through Parliament and I think, ironically, that it is now easier to achieve than it has ever been, given the enormously increased strength of the Labour movement."

Mr Wall cannot understand why the Labour establishment is against him. "I have been in the party 32 years", he said. "I joined when I was a schoolboy. All I did was to go to a debate against the Socialist Workers Party, not to attend a meeting of theirs.

"About half of those there were uncommitted people, just on the left generally, mostly young people and students, so I was aiming my remarks at them."

Mr Wall says what he warned them against was that if there was not a peaceful transformation of society then there would be widespread violence. "It is happening already", he said. "Look at the latest crime figures, saparate from the horrible racial connotations that the figures have been dressed up in."

Mr Wall does not advocate organized political violence but he thinks it could happen. A parallel with Mr Enoch Powell, official Ulster Unionist MP for Down, South, is perhaps incugruous, but Mr Wall clearly feels that he is being persecuted for telling an uncomfortable truth.

A group which is not hounding him, Mr Wall says, is his employers, a mail order company. "They have treated me a sight better than the press or some members of my own party. My bosses say my activity outside work has nothing to do with them and it would be entirely wrong of them to interfere."

Mr Wall: Wants transformation through Parliament

Labour is muted by Hillhead

From Jonathan Wills
Perth

Broad left ideas dominate the *Scottish* Labour Party after its annual conference in Perth at the weekend but the harder left candidates did not do well in elections for the party's executive committeee in Scotland.

With Mr James McCafferty a Benn supporter, elected as chairman and Mr Gordon Brown a union-backed reconciliation candidate, as vice-chairman, the exeutive will continue to be finely balanced. It includes several Labour coordinating committee members, who resent what they see as the stifling of debate at this year's conference and who could cause difficulties for the party leadership.

Mr Bruce Millan and other Scottish Labour MPs are desperate to unite the party for a possible general election next year. They are haunted by the uncomfortable memory of a violent argument between the Scottish executive and Mr Michael Foot, leader of the party, at a private meeting in Glasgow last November.

Behind the scenes of fraternal unity at the Perth conference there was bitter personal in-fighting over what the coordinating committee regards as a betrayal of the left by Mr Brown, a writer and televesion journalist.

Shortly after the controversy in Galsgow, which concerned the deputy leadership contest, Mr Brown, who is a former condidate in Edinburgh South, marshalled support from the Transport and General Workers' Union, the General and Municipal Workers Union and the National Union of Public Employees for an "anti-caucus caucus". That deplored the personality cults in the party and advocated united front on the common ground thet exists between the factions. From then on a clear run for the party establishment at Perth conference was a foregone *conclusion*.

The weekend debates were muffled, although the imminence of the Hillhead byelection, together with a faulty public address system in City Hall, probably has as much to do with the restrained atmosphere as the big unions' block vote for the unity plank.

Straining *to* hear the speakers using defective microphones, the 600 delegates none the less approved a thorough-going socialist programme which moved the party to the left in almost every area of public policy. Conflict between the radical Scots and some of the cannier English seems likely at Labour's national conference.

A debate on public ownership saw the only real challenge to the executive, when the left failed to get a blanket commitment to nationalization without compensation.

□ Mr Roy Mason, the former Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, successfully fought off a leftist challenge to be reselected Labour Party candidate for the Barnsley constituency on Saturday (Ronald Kershaw writes). According to unofficial figures, however, it was a close-run win. Mr Mason is said to have polled 61 votes in the secret ballot to 53 for Mr Jack Brown, local left wing activist and South Yorkshire county councillor.

Mr Albert Roberts, aged 73, MP for Normanton, West Yorkshire, for the past 30 years, is not to seek reselection as Labour Party candidate for the next general election. His decision comes as a surprise since only two weeks ago he allowed his name to go forward for nomination.

Reagan's daughter in London

Patti Davis, aged 29, the actress and daughter of President Reagan, striding into a tight security net when she arrived at Heathrow airport, London, from Los Angeles yesterday. She was surrounded by 15 American secret service men as well as a police guard. She is spending a few days in London before going to Spain.

Labour laws battle will be arduous, unions told

By Our Labour Reporter

The trade union movement will have to embark on a "long and arduous" and costly campaign if it is to defeat the Government's proposed new labour laws, the TUC General Council says.

Recommendations for defeating Mr Norman Tebbit's Employment Bill are contained in a document from the general council which has been prepared for the special conference next month of the executives of all 108 affiliated unions.

The conference will draw up the movement's battle lines in the fight against the new laws, which according to the general council are an attempt by ministers "to break the power of trade unions by reducing their ability to take effective action on behalf of members".

An eight-point plan of action has been drawn up by the general council, which ranges from campaigning among members to highlight "dangers" of the Employment Bill, to the TUC leadership calling for wide industrial action in support of any affiliate that is threatened.

"All employers must clearly realize that the movement will not stand *idly* by if a union in a weak position is attacked on an issue of importance to the movement generally.

"The general council will stand ready, where they are satisfied tha* it is warranted, to organize support in the form of pressure on employers concerned, including industrial action, and in the form of financial help to a union in difficulties", the document says.

That financial assistance and the cost of the campaign generally is to be met from a £1m campaign and defence fund, which will be raised from a 10p levy of members of all affiliated unions.

But delegates to next month's special conference are warned by the general council that it considers the "the campaign to defeat this legislation is likely to be long and arduous". It says that the campaign will place heavy demands on the TUC's already strained financial resources and indicates that the £1, may not be sufficient.

The general council will keep under review the need to take "demonstrative action" against the Bill but believes that the prime need initially is to alert union members and employers to "the harmful eefects of this proposed legislation".

The key points oof Mr Tebbitt's proposals, which are now going through the Commons, are: exclusion for immunity of industrial action for political reasons, unions to be liable for compensation claims from people dismissed in a closed shop because of union pressure, and union funds being liable to up to £250,000 for unlawful actions through injunctions and damages.

Call for tougher glass to cut child accidents

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

Stricter rules to protect children against injury from broken door and window glass are recommended today by the Child Accident Prevention Trust, a charity with doctors, surgeons and senior civil servants on its management council.

It says in a report that thousands of children are hurt each year in accidents involving broken glass in the windows and doors of their homes. A few children die. Six months ago a boy of seven fell through the glass of his bedroom door and was injured fatally.

The designers of cheaper homes moved sharply in favour of glass in the 1960s with a trend to picture windows, glass external doors, and windows that were sometimes glazed to floor level. In older homes the double-glazing industry encouraged the use of sliding patio doors.

The limited statistics available show that children often collide with glass doors. Some have been badly hurt trying to open a latched glass door by pushing against it.

Dr Hugh Jackson, medical secretary of the trust, said yesterday: "If you ask me which child acciWents distress me most, I would have to say glass accidents. It is particularly sad to see children injured in this way when I know these accidents could so easily be prevented."

The trust says in its report that regulations for glass standards in schools are stricter than those for homes, even though children spend more time at home than at school. It appeals to the Government to consider forcing builders to use toughened safety glass in door and window panes near floor level. The trust says that some of the extra cost of using safety glass would be offset by a reduction in demand for medical help.

Glass Accidents to Children: CAPT, Faculty of Clinical Sciences, School of Medicine, University Street, London, WC1.

Directors' role in 'Times' editorship

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Lord Robens of Woldingham yesterday became the first independent national director of Times Newspapers Holdings Ltd (TNHL) to explain publicly the stance of the directors in the controversy surrounding the editorship of *The Times*.

Lord Robens, one of the six national directors whose function is to ensure that the editorial independence of the editor is maintained, and to approve the dimissal and appointment of editors, said the directors could only act in the present case if approved by Mr Harold Evans, editor of *The Times*.

Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of Times Newspapers Ltd (TNL), said on Friday that Mr Evans had agreed last week to resign. He said the national directors had unanimously approved his intention to ask for Mr Evan's resignation. Mr Evans said on Friday that is was untrue that he had agreed to resign when asked by Mr Murdoch on Tuesday.

Lord Robens, speaking on BBC radio, said: "If the editor felt that he was being unduly pressurized, unfairly pressurized for wrong motives, then he has a perfect right to go to the national directors and say that his editorial freedom is being interfered with and he is being unduly pressurized by management, and ask the national directors to look into it and take action. That we could do.

"The point, however, at this moment in time is that the editor has not appealed to the national directors in any shape or form and it is not possible for the national directors on the news that he may be resigning or has resigned, to take any action.

"At this moment in time no button has been pressed *to* activate the national directors in any way whatsoever.

"If Mr Evans was dismissed, then of course we would be activated. If Mr Evans came to us and said to to us he was being unfairly pressurized then we would be activated, but until the button is pressed we cannot do anything other than read what is said", he said.

Asked whether he was saying that he believed the initiative now lay with Mr Evans, Lord Robens replied: "The initiative if Harold Evans thinks he is being unduly pressurized is certainly with Harold Evans".

Lord Robens said that if Mr Murdoch wanted to appoint Mr Charles Douglas-home, the deputy editor, as editor, he would have to put the proposal before the national directors

"I do not think, personally, that any editor should be put in a position of being forced to resign if he is a man of principle and feels that pressure to resign is for ulterior motives. He knows he is protected by the national directors; he is the most protected editor in the world", he said.

The national directors, he said, could not pass a resolution asking Mr Evans to resign. "That is a matter for the management and not the national directors. It is not our task to hire and fire editors. It is to make sure nobody else hires or fires them without our consent.

"The next intervention will be, if it is the case, and let us assume for the moment that Harold Evans has resigned, for the national directors to be brought together properly and formally to appoint the next editor."

Asked by the interviewer whether he disputed that Mr Evans was being asked to go when he did not want to, Lord Robens replied: "I am. Harold Evans is a man who is able not only to speak up for himself, but to do so fluently and clearly, and if he has resigned you can be sure that he has got good reason for resigning."

Lord Robens said the situation at Times Newspapers was most unusual because the owners were not able to dismiss the editors because of the safeguard provided by the national directors. That principle had been agreed with the Monopolies Commission when *The Times* was bought by Lord Thomson of Fleet.

Mr Bernard Donoughue, an assistant editor of *The Times*, who had been in contact with the editor, said last night that Mr Evans did not wish to comment on Lord Robens's remarks, but added that Mr Evans had been in touch with some of the national directors and was hoping to be able to set up a meeting with all of them.

ARSON MAN PLEA

The case of Bruce Lee, the mentally handicapped youth convicted of a series of arson attacks last year which were said to have led to 26 deaths, is to be taken up with Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary.

The Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults said yesterday it was gravely concerned about facts in his case disclosed by *The Sunday Times* yesterday. Lee, who has been sent to Moss Side hospital for mentally abnormal offenders, was convicted on the basis of about twenty confessions.

Science report

Mice join fight against cancer

By the Staff of "Nature"

A preliminary but remarkable success in treating a patient with a white blood-cell cancer has been reported by Dr R. A. Miller and his colleagues at Stanford University in California

Dr Miller's technique involves the use of novel antibodies, the molecules naturally produced to fight the organisms of infectious disease. Antibodies are also generated naturally in response to foreign proteins in the blood.

Until now, the difficulty has been to produce antibodies that will attack tumour cells while leaving normal cells unscathed. For the method to be feasible, the tumour cells must have a unique marker on their membranes at which antibodies can be directed.

Although most tumours do not seem to carry such markers, a few specific white blood cell tumours do, and ironically this is itself an antibody.

Using recently developed techniques, Dr Miller's team fused tumour cells from the patient with another cell type in the laboratory. This fusion triggers the tumour cells to shed their characteristic antibody molecules continuously from their surfaces, to provide a purified source of the isolated tumour antibody molecules.

These were then injected into mice, whose white blood cells, lymphocytes, produced antibodies against those from the human tumour. The cells produced the most effective antibodies, as shown by laboratory tests, were then fused with other cells to trigger them into continuous production.

These mouse antibodies have been used to treat a patient suffering from the malignant disease, B-cell lymphoma. After the removal of proteins from the patient's bloodstream that might prevent the antibody from reaching the target tumour cells, several slow transfusions of the mouse antibodies were performed.

Tests showed that they were able to reach the target tumour cells and to bind specifically only to them. After a few weeks, there was considerable regression of the tumour, which continued after the end of the treatment. Surprisingly, the patient showed no adverse response to the antibodies even though they derived from a mouse.

It is unfortunate that at this stage so few types of tumour cells carry such distinct markers. However Dr Miller's work is encouraging.

A further difficulty is that Dr Miller's technique involves the preparation of antibodies specific to each tumour to be treated, and that the production process involves two successive cell fusions — the technique now widely used for producing what are called monoclonal antibodies.

Source: *New England Journal of Medicine*, Volume 306, page 517, March 4, 1982.

CONCERN ON CHILD AID CHANGE

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

Payment of child benefit will be made every four weeks from today despite opposition from the Conservative Party, Conservative women and the all-party Commons Select Committee on Social Services.

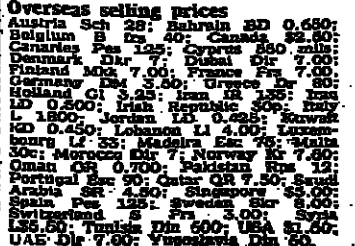
The change has brought a joint protest from two pressure groups, who accuse the Government of doing too little to tell mothers that some can continue to receive the benefit weekly.

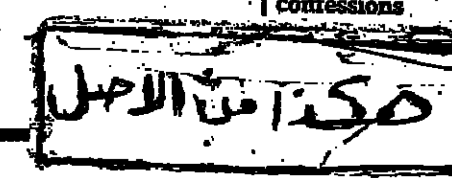
Mothers receiving benefit when the change takes place have been given the right to choose to remain on weekly payments, but new mothers can do so only if they fall into a group classified as vulnerable.

Shelter and the Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) in a joint statement today say that the change will have adverse effects on the budgets of low-income families.

Mr Leslie Burrows, of Shelter, said the change would lead to more rent and fuel debts, because money set aside would be dipped into. Children would go without essentials, as mothers would be short of money until each monthly payment

The CPAG is publishing a leaflet to explain the rights of mothers to opt for weekly payments, and has had orders for 16,000.


Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 850 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dhr 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran Rl 135; Iraq ID 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan JD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 40; Madeira Esc 65; Norway Kr 7.00; Pakistan Rs 12; Portugal Esc 70; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 600; USA $2.00; UAE Dhr 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.



Theatre backlash feared over 'Romans' trial

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

A trial which could have a significant effect on the showing of controversial plays opens today at the Central Criminal Court when Mrs Mary Whitehouse brings a private prosecution against Mr Michael Bogdanov, director of the National Theatre production of Howard Brenton's play *The Romans in Britain*.

Mr Bogdanov is charged under the Sexual Offences Act, 1956, with procuring and being party to "the commission by a man of an act of gross indecency with another man" as the result of a scene in the play showing simulated buggery.

Mrs Whitehouse, president of the National Viewers' and Listeners' Association, brought the private prosecution after the Attorney General refused to initiate proceedings. Mr Bogdanov was committed for trial from Horseferry road Magistrates Court last autumn.

It is feared that if he is convicted — theatres will no longer be protected by the Theatres Act, 1968, against the legal consequences of any crime or controversial issue portrayed on stage. That could return the theatre to the kind of censorship exercised by thr Lord Chamberlain and which the Act was designed to end. The theatre world has therefore united against the prosecution.

The Sexual Offences Act is usually used to deal with homosexual acts in public places and has never before been invoked against a play.

If Mrs Whitehouse succeeds with her case, several other plays now in production could face the risk of similar action.

Mr Bogdanov's defence costs are likely to run into tens of thousands of pounds. The National Theatre is expected to foot the bill because it indemnifies its directors against the consequences of thei productions, but the Theatre Defence Fund, established after Mr Bogdanov's committal, has already raised some £10,000 towards the defence.

Mr Brenton has for the last three weeks been touring provincial theatres to give readings of the play, and last night a stage reading was held at the Old Vic, with al the proceeds going towards defence costs. During the trial the Oxford Playhouse intends to hold nightly presentations of each day's court proceedings.

The Romans in Britain caused immediate controversy when it was produced at the National Theatre.

Sir Horace Cutler, then leader of the Greater London Council, strongly criticized the play and said the council would have to consider its future policy towards the theatre. The GLC subsequently decided to continue its grant.

Police go to 999 calls on bicycles

Hamshire police are saving money by telling officers not to attend all 999 calls immediatedly. They are instead sending more policemen by bicycle or on foot to calls in an experiment which could become general policy in England and Wales.

For the past nine months 999 calls in the Havant area, near Portsmouth, have been given a "graded response". If a call is considered non urgent a patrol car with flashing blue light is saved a trip.

At the weekend the results of the experiment were given to Hampshire police committee, Home Office officials and police instructors. Inspector C. J. Lewis told then the public did not expect an immediate respnse to calls not involving real emergencies.

He said: "The deployment of extra foot and cycle beat officers means that we no longer need three cars and a motot cycle, and have reduced the mileage by 20 per cent on a monthly total of 40,000 miles, with no complaints regarding our service.

"On that basis we feel we have achieved a more disciplined and effective control of the police response."

He said that radio controllers had guidelines as to when a delayed response was acceptable. If a life was being threatened, a serious offence was in progress or a suspect was at the scene, officers would attend at once.



Demonstrators dressed as Law Lords (left) thronging a London bus yesterday in protest at rising fares, and a shirt with a message being presented to Mrs Margaret Thatcher on Saturday at the Tory local government conference in Kensington, where pickets complained to the Prime Minister about high rates. A campaign called WARS (Westminster Against Reckle Spending) has been formed.

Why 69 'lords' caught the bus from Hampstead

Tourists who stopped to stare at Big Ben late yesterday morning were suddenly treated to the sight of 69 lords a' leaping across Westminster Bridge. Many of the lords were unmistakably ladies, especially those carrying babies, and all wore home-made robes and wigs that appeared to have been cut form door mats. (Hugh Clayton writes).

They arrived in 159 bus which they had boarded at the start of its journey in Hampstead. They got out at a stop on the bridge sited appropriately between the Houses of Parliament on the north side of the river and the headquarters of the Greater London Council to the south.

Their action was a carefully constructed mockery of the ruling by the Law Lords against the Fares Fair policy introduced by the Labour-dominated Greater London Council last year. Fares will increase, in some cases doubling, next week in the wake of the Lords' decision.

The protesters spent about 10 minutes caricaturing law lords before deciding to adjourn to the nearest public house. "We shall be back", one said as the bus left with two passengers and a banner saying "democracy taken for a ride". Mr Jeffrey Bunyan, the conductor, collected a record Sunday total of 20p

Haughey to sound Reagan on Ulster

From Our Correspondent
Dublin

Mr Charles Haughey the Prime Minister is to seek American support for his call for British withdrawal from Northern Ireland when he visits President Reagan in Washington this week.

Mr Haughey, who was elected last week, leaves for the United States today accompanied by Mr Gerard Collins, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs. He will be guest at lunch in the White House on Wednesday, St Patrick's Day, and will later have talks on Capital Hill with Senator Edward Kennedy, Mr Thomas O'Neill Speaker of the House of Representatives, and other politicians.

Mr Haughey told the Dail that he believes a settlement in Northern Ireland lies in a British withdrawal and he will canvass support for that view. He and his government are hoping that President Reagan may say something significant on the issue, particularly in view of the briefing Mr William Clark, the United States National Security Adviser received during recent visits to Dublin and London.

Tonight, Mr Haughey will become the first Taoiseach to address the New York Economic Club in the presence of about 800 guests. He would be outlining, he said yesterday, Ireland's ability to receive American investment.

Black men harassed, report says

By Lucy Hodges

A survey carried out by law centre staff in Notting Hill, West London, found at least 25 examples of "disturbingly bad policing".

It covered 71 local advice and community workers who had been stopped and questioned by the police in the past 12 months. Black men were stopped in the street by the police in circumstances which they described as harassment 30 times as often as white men.

The survey, released yesterday, accepts that such a small sample cannot be statistically sound but says that there is a "vast" discrepancy between the perceived experiences of black people and white people. It also found that white men were almost four times as likely to be stopped in the street as white women, probably because more men were stopped while driving cars.

Blacks were not stopped more than whites, but they were four times as likely to be stopped as whites in circumstances where they could see no legitimate reason.

The second part of the research looked at 30 law centre cases involving blacks. Only two cases did not involve statements criticising the behaviour of the police. The survey says those showed at least 25 examples of bad policing.

Police and the Notting Hill Community (North Kensington Law Centre, 74 Golbórne Road, London W10, 20p to cover postage and packing).

Video tax rejection denounced

By Kenneth Gosling

The British Copyright Council has rejected as totally unconvincing arguments against a levy on audio-visual equipment and blank recording tape put forward last year in a government Green Paper.

It says the Green paper's attitude to a levy is pessimistic and unimaginative. It rejects assertions that a levy would have to be unreasonably high to replace lost income; that it would be inflationary; that a high proportion of its beneficiaries would be foreign, and that it would be difficult to distribute the resulting income.

The council says the country is on the threshold of an explosion of video recordings. It adds that it is a question not of whether the interests of rights owners are harmed by private copying but of infringement of copyright owners' rights.

The council's document amplifies a shorter submission made in December accusing the Government of trying to postpone indefinitely reform of copyright laws.

It also describes as "quite extraordinaary", a comment in the Green paper that the Government is not convinced that private video recording harms the interests of broadcasters, producers or other rights owners.

The council calls for a blanket licence to cover photocopying and quotes a survey of 97 Scottish schools where 66,428 copies of literary and musical works were made in six weeks.

Cut-price plan to return salmon to the Trent

From Arthur Osman, Nottingham

A senior fisheries officer of the Severn-Trent Water Authority is said to have suggested a cut-price method of bringing salmon back to the once grossly polluted river Trent. He also thinks it might be feasible to reintroduce the sturgeon to the river's lower reaches.

Mr Peter Jarrams, the authority's fisheries technical officer at Nottingham, said the river water quality had improved sufficiently for salmon runs to be possible. But it would cost millions of pounds to build passes at insurmountable weirs so that adult fish can run upriver to spawning grounds.

Mr Jarrams, who spent two months studying salmon management on North America, said a salmon run could be created by planting a million eyed ova each year for three years in the clean waters of the rivers Dove and Derwent.

The survivors would migrate as smolts downstream into the Trent, out through the Humber estuary to the sea. If the scheme started this autumn, grisle (young salmon) could be returning to the river in four years. Mr Jarrams said they would be trapped on either side of one of the lower weirs and taken by lorry to the spawning grounds.

Mr Jarrams estimated the cost at about £10,000 a year for the eyed ova and about £20,000 for each salmon trap. He thought the scheme should be given a six-month trial.

The lower Trent wojuld in effect become a salmon sanctuary while the run was being recreated.

Plight of the homeless

By Our Social Services Correspondent

A survey of single homeless people today confirms the findings of the government report published last week but not distributed until MPs protested in the Commons. Like the official report, *London's Neglected Homeless* says that the single homeless come from every type of social background and are not mainly newcomers to the capital or rootless.

The survey is based on inquiries from 18,000 people over a two year period to Housing Advice Switchboard, a 24-hour telephone service specializing in helping people without children.

The findings show that two thirds were in paid jobs, and three quarters had lived in London for more than a year. Nearly half had nowhere to sleep when they called; the rest had found temporary shelter.

The main cause of their homelessness, the report says, was their insecurity of tenure. Most had been living in private tenancies or with their parents. Of the 41 per cent renting privately, 70 per cent were threatened with eviction by their landlords and 8 per cent had been evicted.

The report says that housing for single people cannot improve while it is assumed that they can and should find accommodation in the private rented sector.

London's Neglected Homeless (Housing Advice Switchboard, 47 Charing Cross Road, London, WC2, £2.25).

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Six killed in Alps avalanches

Paris. — Nine avalanches in the French Alps have killed at least six people and left three missing. Twenty others were reported injured (Jonathan Fenby writes).

The dead were all found at high altitudes away from regular ski runs. Five of the bodies were found in the Savoie department, round the resorts of Bonneval-sur-Arc, Cellier and Modane.

The sixth body was recovered above Magève in Haute-Savoie. Three skiers rescued near Cellier were flown to hospital.

Convoy buried in Peru

Lima.—Rescuers are searching for victims of a landslip which is feared to have killed 100 travellers on a Peruvian jungle highway at Tocache, 700 miles north-east of here.

Five bodies and 10 vehicles have been recovered. The landslip buried a convoy of trucks and cars.

Terrorists kill three in Iran

Beirut—Terrorists have killed a prominent religious leader in Tehran.

Hojatoleslam Muhammad Salem Hosni and his two bodyguards were killed after a bomb was thrown at their car.

India awaits top Soviet brass



Delhi—Marshal Dimitry Ustinov, the Soviet Defence Minister, is due to arrive here today for a five-day visit at the head of the most high-powered Soviet military team to come to India for seven years.

Marshal Ustinov (above) will be accompanied by the chiefs of the Soviet Navy and Air Force and the deputy Army chief. The Indian Government has emphasized that the visit is not connected with fresh arms supplies from Moscow.

Nkomo MP arrested

Salisbury. — Mr Akim Ndlovu, a Zapu MP, has been arrested in connexion with the illicit weapons found last month on property belonging to the party, the *Sunday Mail* said.

There was no official confirmation of Mr Ndlovu's arrest, but informed sources said he had been arrested with three other prominent Zapu supporters. The arrested men are close associates of Mr Joshua Nkomo, who was dismissed from the coalition Cabinet last month.

Protests force Arab to quit

Tel Aviv. — The Palestinian member of the Israeli-sponsored Arab Village League from Deir Samit in Hebron in the occupied West Bank has resigned after threats from Jordan that it would bring charges of treason against Palestinians associated with the leagues.

Israeli troops arrested 30 Palestinians from Duheicheh refugee camp after vehicles travelling on the Ramallah to Hebron road alongside the camp were damaged and passengers injured when refugees hurled rocks at them in protest against Israeli occupation.

EEC dominates Cheysson visit

Paris. — Differences over the EEC budget and farm prices are expected to feature prominently in talks today between M Claude Cheysson, the French Foreign Minister, and Lord Carrington at Chevening House, the Foreign Secretary's official country home (Jonathan Fenby writes).

Britain's demands for budget reform and the attempt to link this with the common agricultural policy have strained relations between London and Paris on community affairs.

Britons 'held in squalor'

British mercenaries jailed in Angola are living in horrific conditions, according to a letter sent home by Michael Wiseman, sentenced with six others in 1977.

He says that six to eight prisoners share one tin of fish a day, they are given porridge riddled with bugs and they are allowed one small bar of soap a month for washing themselves, their clothes and their cells.

Scepticism greets US chemical war claim

From Trevor Fishlock, Delhi, March 14

Western diplomats here are puzzled by American allegations that the Russians have been using chemical warfare in Afghanistan. They are waiting for the Americans to produce evidence to support the claim that 3,042 Afghans have been killed in 47 chemical attacks.

These claims invite scepticism. So far as is known, no other country or agency can provide evidence of chemical warfare, certainly not on the scale suggested. Diplomats find it curious that the Americans seem so positive. The best gloss they put on the allegations is that although other sources cannot provide corroboration, or even hearsay reports, that does not mean the Americans are wrong.

There is concern that without promt substantiation the opponents of the Russians presence could become mired in a futile distraction from the central issue, the takeover of a country. The question of chemical warfare has been raised and pursued a number of times since the Russians moved in during December, 1979.

Western journalists have interviewed hundreds of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and exiles in India without hearing any reliable reports of chemical attacks. Reporters have made clandestine journeys to Afghanistan and have talked to many *mujahidin* guerrillas and villagers.

They have heard no reliable account, or found any evidence or relic of a gas attack. Hospitals on the border, where many sick and wounded Afghans are treated, report no evidence of injury — such as burns or damage to the respiratory system — caused by chemical weapons. Nor as far as one can tell, have Afghans complained in any serious and consistent and credible way of chemical attacks. This lack of evidence is in contrast to the assertion made by Mr Walter Stoessel, Deputy Secretary of State, at the Senate foreign relations committee in Washington last week. He called chemical warfare "a particularly heinous aspect of Soviet military action in Afghanistan".

He said: "analysis of all the information available leads us to conclude that attacks have been conducted with irritants, incapacitants, nerve agents, phosgene, and perhaps mycotoxins (produced by fungus), lewisite (a poison gas) and toxic smoke".

Very precise information about chemicals used, and where they are stored, had been obtained from Afghan officers who were trained in chemical warfare in the Soviet Union and later defected, he said. "We are continuing to collect information from refugees in Pakistan who have experienced chemical attacks themselves, so we feel this is reliable information about a very serious situation".

The allegations were later given the presidential seal when Mr Reagan, proclaiming March 21 as Afghanistan Day to mark the bravery of Afghans and to condemn the invasion, said that the Russians were using chemical and biological weapons. Mr Stoessel said information about chemical warfare had been received primarily from Afghan sources. This admission may be the weakest part of his statement.

Reporters and other observers have learnt that among the *Mujahidin* and other Afghans there is a penchant for exaggeration and a willingness to tell a questioner what he wants to hear. It is also characteristic of Afghan testimonial that figures are precise as well as exaggerated, so that the figure of 3,042 dead has a rather Afghan ring to it.

It is surprizing that the Americans seem to have cornered the market in Afghans with knowledge of chemical weapons — and strange that in two years such information has not trickled from official sources to journalists and to other diplomats.

Good evidence of chemical attacks might be difficult to find. All Russian front line forces have offensive and defensive chemical warfare units, on the assumption that Western forces wouild use chemicals. It is certainly possible that such units may have beeen sent to Afghanistan, and possible that chemical experiments may have been conducted.

If hospitals in Peshawar (and in Kabul, I am told) have not seen the victims of chemical attacks it may be because the effects of irritants and incapacitants have worn off, or the badly affected may not have been able to escape from Afghanistan. If there have been attacks these may have been confined to remote and distant areas.

In many visits to the frontier, and one to Afghani stan, I have heard only two accounts of chemical warfare. One was a second hand story about a poisoned well, the other a first hand account of street fighting in Herat in which gas was apparently used. From the description given be a *mujahidin* commander it seemed to be tear gas.

The amputees and bullet holes tell an irrefutable story of what is happening in Afghanistan. So do the bombed villages and huge refugee camps. What concerns many of those observing the war is that with their chemical warfare allegations the Americans may have started a hare that will distract from the reality.

It is not easy to report what is happening in Afghanistan. To some extent reporting relies on diplomatic sources. There *is* now concern tha unless the Americans produce proof,the veracity of what they say in future will be doubted and the damage to the integrity of information will be at the expense of the West — and the people of Afghanistan.

Karmal blames outsiders

□ Moscow: President Babrak Karmal today told 841 party delegates gathered at a national conference in Kabul that new relations of trust and fraternity had been established between the patriotic forces in Afghanistan (Michael Binyon writes).

According to a Tass report released here, he said little more aabout the attempt to heal the bitter breach between the Parcham (Flag) and Khalq (Masses) factions of the ruling Marxist People's Democratic Party, and blamed divisions in the country entirely on outside intervention and counter-revolution.

President Karmal spoke at length about the socialist transformations undertaken since the 1978 revolution that brought Marxists to power, and said that his Government attached paramount importance to strengthening political and economic relations with the Soviet Union and other communist countries.

Iran and Syria prepare to draw up oil deal

By Edward Mortimer

Syria and Iran reached a preliminary agreement yesterday on Iranian oil sales to meet the needs of Syria's two refineries, it was reported by Tehran radio.

The agreement, if implemented, will translate the political alignment of Syria and Iran — both bitterly hostile to the regime of President Saddam Husain in Iraq — into economic reality. Until now Syria, while politically at daggers drawn with Iraq, has depened on it for oil. (Syria produces heavy crude oil, but imports light crude.

The agreement was reached after three hours of talks in Tehran between Mr Abdul-Jabbar al-Dahhak, the Syrian Oil Minister, and his Iranian couterpart, Mr Muhammed Gharazi. Mr Dahhak is in Tehran as part of a 40-member delegation led by Mr Abdul-Halim Kaddam, the Syrian Foreign Minister, who is a close confidant of President Hafiz al-Assad.

The team includes the Foreign Trade Minister and senior officials in the Transport and Supply ministries. It is clear that the mission is intended to strengthen political economic ties between Syria and Iran.

From the Syrian point of view this is necessary because of its growing isolation in the Arab world, where most other states (except for Libya and Algeria) take the Iraqi side in the Iran-Iraq war.

From the Iranian point of view it is valuble because Iran, although apparently gaining the upper hand in the war, is in dire cconomic straits and has difficulty selling its oil in today's slack market.

With Syrian support, Iran will be even less willing to fall in with attempts by the Islamic Conference and other would-be mediators to end the war. Last week Ayatollah Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, told the Conference mission, which is headed by President Sekou Tour of Guinea, that Iran could not consider concessions since "it is not right to make concessions to the aggressors".

The oil aggreement is also likely to make Syria's relations with her Arab neighbours, particularly Iraq and Jordan, even frostier.

□ London.—Iranian forces have killed or wounded 61 Iraqis in various sectors of the war front over the past 24 hours, Tehran radio reported.

Leading article, page 9

Exam paper fraud plea by doctors

From Our Own Correspondent, Delhi, March 14

Doctors in Delhi are demanding an inquiry into an alleged racket in buying and selling medical college examination papers.

The cheating trade was exposed by the *Hindustan Times* which reported that, for a price, question papers for undergraduate and postgraduate course were leaked and that answer papers were "adjusted" after the examinations. Candidates could also pay impersonators to sit the paper for them.

In a leading article the newspaper said that "when racketeers resort to such practices in medical education they are loosing on an unsuspecting public undeserving candidates who will presumable become doctors and surgeons not adequately qualified to be entrusted with the life and health of their patients".

The newspaper investigation shows how students can buy leaked examination papers a few hours before the event, how they can cheat during the examinination and how papers can be manipulated afterwards. The price of assitance ranges from about £200 to more than £2,000.

BOTHA FIRM OVER APARTHEID

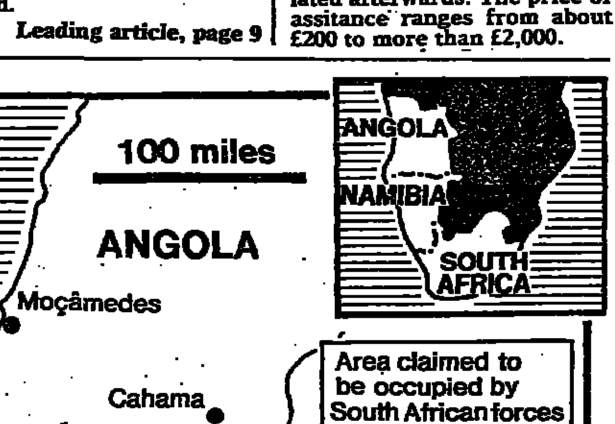
From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg, March 14

The protection of the right to self-determination of South Africa's whites was still the first principle on which his Government's policy was based Mr P.W. Botha, the Prime Minister said tonight in a radio and television interview.

In the code-language of apartheid, "self-determination" means the preservation of political control in white hands and resistance to the concept of majority rule, and Mr Botha's remarks were seen as reassurance to the Afrikaner faithful that the Government is not about to make any abrupt departure from previous policy.

The Prime Minister's statement has to be judged against a background of growing grass-roots support for Dr Andries Treurnicht, the right-wing leader expelled with 15 colleagues from the ruling National Party last week.

Over the past week three party divisional committees in Transvaal, including those in the constituencies of Dr Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, another of the expelled MPs and also a former Cabinet Minister, have come out strongly in favour of the rebel faction.



Angola claims occupation

By Richard Dowden

South African troops have been occupying 50,000 square miles of Angolan territory sine they invaded the country in August last year, according to Lieutenant-Colonel Ngongo, a member of the Angolan Defence Staff. In an interview in London he said that the South Africans were in control of land around the Cunene River. They were sending patrols up the river and reconnaissance flights over the port of Mocamedes and southern Angolan towns.

He also said that they had failed to capture the town of Cahama, though it had been severely damaged by bombing.

Colonel Ngongo, who had just flown to London from southern Angola, said there was a South African battalion of Bushmen at Ngiva and the "Buffalo" Battalion, said to be made up of foreign mercenaries, was operating in the Cuamato area.

The Angolan Government considered it likely that the South Africans would try to replace their own tropps with Unita insurgent forces in the occupied area if there was a settlement in Namibia.



Back in the groove: M Giscard d'Estaing, the former President who is a candidate, voting early at Chanonat where he owns a chateau.

First poll test for French left

From Jonathan Fenby, Paris, March 14

France's left wing administration today faced its first national test at the polls as voters turned out in their millions for the cantonal elections.

The significance of the elections is qualified by the importance of local issues, by the number of non-party candidates and by the low turnout which cantonal elections generally attract. But both Government and Opposition have made it clear that they regard the voting in today's first round, and in the runoff ballots next Sunday, as an important test of what France thinks of the Mitterrand administration after 10 months in power.

Interest is further heightened by the participation of several prominent national figures, including M Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the former President, who is trying to return to politics by running for local office in his native Auvergne.

The campaign has been marked by an unusual pitch of verbal violence, particularly in the final stages with allegations by M Gaston Defferre, the Interior Minister, that neo-Gaullist leaders had protected a murdered Paris gambling club proprietor, an allegation which today earned M Defferre a fine for slander.

More than 7,500 candidates are standing for about 2,000 posts. The *Conseilleurs Generaux* make up local government assemblies in 98 metropolitan and overseas departments, excluding Paris. They sit for six years, and elections are held every three years for half the seats.

These assemblies are likely to become substantially more important under the Government's decentralization measures which will transfer local administrative and financial authority to the councils. About 20 million people are eligible to vote of whom 56 per cent had turned out by late afternoon — slightly more than at the same time in previous elections.

After the Socialists' electoral triumphs last summer, local councils form one of the few areas of French political life in which the Conservative opposition still enjoys a majority, controlling 49 councils compared with the left's 46.

The socialists are hoping to reverse that situation, but they are considered unlikely to be able to reproduce the electoral swing generated last summer by M Mitterand's presidential victory.

The Socialists have run into a series of problems with different sectors of the electorate ranging from farmers pressing for higher prices to communist trade union leaders calling for faster implementation of economic and social reforms.

For the Communist Party, the local polls will provide evidence of whether an early recovery from last summer's sharp electoral decline is possible of whether as reported by some polls, Communist support is still shrinking.

For the opposition, the results today and next Sunday present both a chance to regain a credibility that was dissipated last summer and an opportunity to see how the neo-Gaullist RPR party and the Conservatives who were defeated under M Discard d'Estaing can work together.

President Mitterrand flew by helicopter to the town of Chateau-Chinon in central France where he is registered as a voter. After lunching with friends in a local hotel, he and his wife walked to the Mayor's office to vote.

Latin America in turmoil

Surinam: Coup leader executed

Paramaribo, March 14. — Surinam's left-wing military rules appeared to be firmly back in control today, after crushing an attempted coup by right-wing soldiers. Lieutenant-Colonel Desi Bouterse, the Army Commander, told a press conference that the rebel leader, Sergeant-Major Wilfred Hawker, was shot at dawn yesterday after trial.

But informed sources said there were doubts about whether the 28-year-old sergeant-major ever appeared before a court. They added that Colonel Bouterse was evasive in responding to questions about the trial. Sergeant-Major Hawker was captured on Friday after being badly wounded when loyal troops stormed Paramaribo's Memre Boekoe barracks, which had been held by the rebels since they tried to seize power before dawn on Thursday.

He had been freed from jail by former Lieutenant Surendre Rambocus. The sergeant-major was serving a five-year sentence for leading a right-wing coup attempt against Colonel Bouterse in March last year. Colonel Bouterse said that troops, helicopters, armoured vehicles and boats had been sent out to capture Lieutenant Rambocus and his remaining followers.

□ The Hague: The Dutch Government has condemned the execution of Sergeant-Major Hawder, saying that he was not charged or given a trial. —Reuter.

Colombia: Army searches voters

Bogota, March 14.— Airports and land borders were closed in Colombia today, with road traffic and drink sales banned, in a bid to stop violence as the country went to the polls to elect 9,000 national and local government representatives.

Only half the 10-million strong electorate was expected to vote, despite a last-minute appeal by President Julio César Turbay Ayala to voters to throw off their traditional apathy.

Tight security was in force as a trumpet blast in the capital's Plaza Bolivar opened 50,000 polling booths, and troops searched voters. To prevent those who do turn out from voting more than once, each elector's index-finger was marked with indelible crimson ink after voting.

President Turmay voted at the Congress building, and told reporters: "Low abstentionism will show the world that we reject violence... we will show that a pure democracy functions in Colombia".

Dr Belisario Betancūr, the Conservative presidential candidate, said that his party was heading for victory today and in the May 30 presidential election.

A brief fist fight between Conservative and Liberal supporters broke out at the northern Bogota polling station used by the Liberal Party's official candidate, ex-President Alfonso López Michelsen.

The guerrillas of the April 19 Movement (M-19) who bombed the presidential palace last week, urged voters to boycott the elections.

El Salvador: Refugees killed

San Salvador, March 14. — Guerrillas claimed in a radio broadcast last night that government forced in El Salvador massacred refugees in an eastern region yesterday, but they gave no indication of how many had died.

President José Napoleon Duarte denied the allegation. He said his troops had been fighting rebels in the area and that it was a tactic of the fuerrillas to allege massacres to conceal their defeats.

The guerrilla's claim, made over their own secret radio, was monitored by the BBC which said the guerrillas accused troops of ambushing a column of 5,000 refugees seven miles from the city of San Vicente. An undetermined number of refugees was reported killed, and most of the column were children and elderly people fleeing their homes to escape Army bombardment.



President Duarte: Denies massacre claim.

The Government account of operations around San Vicente, which is 40 miles east of San Salvador, said that air force helicopters strafed guerrilla positions on the outskirts of the city.

Army sources said 20 civilians, nine soldiers and 14 guerrillas were killed when rebels attacked a military convoy yesterday in the northern province of Chalatenango. The province is close to the border with Honduras, which the Government says is used as a sanctury by the guerrillas.

□ New York: Mexico is to embark on a mediation effort between the United States and the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua to end the conflict in El Salvador, and seek reconciliation for the whole region (Zoriana Pysariwsky writes).

The decision by the United States to accept Mexico's long-standing offer as mediator emerged as one of the more positive results of the second round of talks between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Senor Jorge Castañeda, his Mexican counterpart.

Reagan's next 'Cuba'? Page 8

Nicaragua: Hero's return

Managua, March 14. Nicaragua's left-wing Government is preparing a hero's welcome home for the captured soldier who embarrassed United States Goverment efforts to prove Nicaraguan backing for guerrillas in El Salvadore.

The Foreign Misistry announced last night there would be a big public reception fro the 19-year-old soldier, Señor Orlando Tardencillas Martinez, who is due to arrive home tomorrow. He was acclaimed over the radio here as an international hero of the Central American revolution.

Señor Tardencillas shocked United States officials on Friday when he was put before a State Department press conference. He withdrew previous statments that he was sent to El Salvador by Nicaragua after training in Cuba and Ethiopia. He said the statments he made after being captured in El Salvador last year were lies. He had made them because he had been tortured by the Salvadoreans and feared for his life if he was returned there. — Reuter.

□ Washington: "Sorry I am late for this meeting but I first had to wipe the egg off my face", remarked a senior administration official when he arrived to brief reporters about the talks which Mr Haig will be having in New York this week with America's partners in the proposed Caribbean basin plan Nicholas Ashford writes).

The officials lame attemp at a joke reflected the deep embarrassment felt over the damage done to American credibility by Señor Tardencellas. He was hastily released by the American authorities yesterday

China falls in love with Miss Flower

From David Bonavia Peking, March 14

Proposals of marriage are no novelty for Katherine Flower, a gradnate of Bristol University who presents the BBC Eglish-language series *Follow Me* on Chinese Television.

From an audience conservatively estimated at ten million, but probably many more, Miss Flower receives a deluge of letters including, most days, several proposals from Chinese admirers. They also send snapshots and money which she returns.

She is constantly recognized on the street, by children and adults alike. "I was in a train going to Chengdu in Sichuan province", she recalls, "when I heard a voice at knee-level saying: 'Hello, Katherine Flower.' It was a child of about five."

Once, two children spotted her on a busy shopping street, grabbed either hand, and walked along with her, chattering away.

Follow Me, which was subsidized by West German broadcasting networks, consists of a series of small narrative episodes typifying life in Britain. One scene, featuring a girl in the bath, was excised by the Chinese censors—as unsuitable. "And she had suds up to her ears", Miss Flower said.

Another of her programmes was "boring old grammar", so she developed new ideas and was given permission to present feature films on such subjects as a British water-colour exhibition, foreign tourists in Peking, and the English-language *China Daily* newspaper.

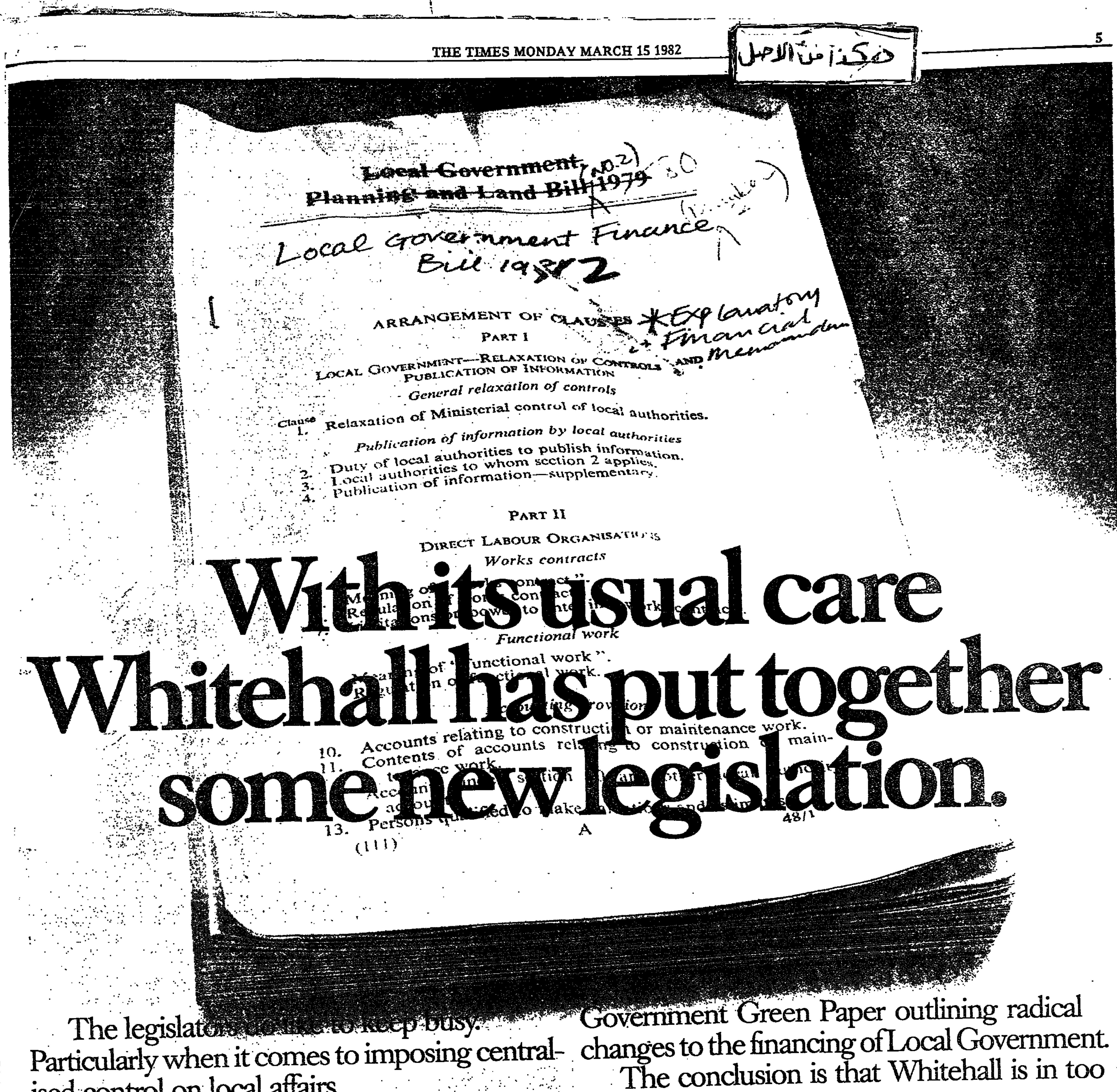
Miss flower, who appears in the programme four times a week, is not the only darling of the public. One of her former Chinese colleagues had to go regularly to the Peking railway station to pick up sacks of rice and oranges sent by admirers.

Miss Flower used to present the programme in France, after graduating in English and Russian, and has learnt some Chinese over the past year.

Foreign television shows have a big audience here, after the successful screening of *David Copperfield* wihout dubbing, for students of english. *Jane Eyre* was broadcast today in Chinese, and and educational drama was shown about a British travel agency expanding into South-East Asia.

English by radio has long been popular in China but the series is presented by Chinese announcers who, while very good, would not be mistaken for native speakers. Miss Flower is the first British-born broadcasting teacher.

English leads all other foreign languages in popularity in China and nuerous British ans American people are employed as teachers and as polishers for English-language press and propaganda materials.



With its usual care Whitehall has put together some new legislation.

The legislators like to keep busy. Particularly when it comes to imposing centralised control on local affairs.

In 1979 they put the Local Government Planning and Land Bill before Parliament.

Parliament didn't care for it. And the Bill was withdrawn.

Swiftly Whitehall put together some new proposals, imaginatively entitled the Local Government Planning and Land (No.2) Bill. It became law, transforming the financial framework within which Local Authorities work.

Within a year Whitehall was back with the punitive Local Government Finance Bill.

So many M.P.s doubted the constitutional wisdom of the referendum clause, the Bill was withdrawn within a month.

Now, for the fourth time in two years, the legislators are back. With (wait for it) the Local Government Finance (No.2) Bill.

And even as this Bill is about to become fixed in law, there is already in existence a Government Green Paper outlining radical changes to the financing of Local Government.

The conclusion is that Whitehall is in too much of a hurry.

We believe this latest Bill should at least have a time limit imposed on it.

So that it can be replaced or abandoned once all parties are agreed on the proper relationship between Central and Local Government. And upon a new rating system.

To quote G.W. Jones and J.D. Stewart (Professors of Government, and Local Government respectively),

Whitehall's "record is amazing: four bills in two years; two bills withdrawn; three major changes in intention; and a grant system that is not merely complex beyond belief but contradictory in purposes."

Is this the right way to legislate?

If you think not, write to your M.P. Ask him to voice the demand for a time limit on the Bill.

KEEP IT local

The Times Profile: Glasgow Hillhead, going to the polls on March 25

The voters who will decide Roy Jenkins's fate

Roy Jenkins's political future depends on the 40,086 electors of Hillhead. As weekend polls show his support slipping, Ian Bradley analyses this key constituency and Nicholas Wapshott visits its constituents

The Glasgow Hillhead constituency encompasses an area of striking social contrasts. It stretches from the grim shipbuilding and engineering works on the banks of the Clyde to the elegant and spacious Victorian villas of Kelvinside. In between there is an area of housing mostly occupied by single people, many of them students at Jordanhill teachers' training college or at Glasgow University, which lies just outside the eastern boundary.

No other parliamentary constituency has a higher proportion of electors with qualifications for university entrance and Hillhead ranks 19th among Britain's 623 constituencies in the size of its professional middle class, more than three times the national average. It has twice the proportion of owner occupiers of Glasgow as a whole and, with eight independent schools within its boundaries, Hillhead has half of all the city's private school places.

In these respects Glasgow Hillhead is a very different constituency from Warrington where Roy Jenkins first tried to secure his comeback into the House of Commons. Nearly two thirds (63.1 per cent) of those who live in Hillhead are in non-manual occupations, compared to only just over a quarter (26.8 per cent) of the population of Warrington. Hillhead has a higher proportion of owner occupiers (46.9 per cent compared to 38.1 per cent) and a smaller proportion of council tenants (22.7 per cent compared to 40.1 per cent).

Yet Hillhead cannot be regarded as a typical middle-class residential constituency. Alongside the affluence and privilege of some parts there is considerable squalor in others. About a quarter of Hillhead's 20,000 households either lack or have to share with others basic facilities like hot water and a bath. One in ten is without its own inside lavatory. More than 20 per cent of the housing in the constituency is classified as severely overcrowded, compared to a national average of less than two per cent.

The map below, which has been drawn on the basis of data supplied by CACI market analysis division using the ACORN classification of statistics from the 1971 census, shows very clearly the disparate nature of Glasgow Hillhead. The four wards which make up the constituency each have their own very different characteristics.

Scotstoun, which occupies the south western quarter and includes most of the factories along the Clyde, is predominantly a working-class area. Just under half of its 11,541 electors are council tenants. It is traditional Labour territory and in the last district council elections in 1980 was the only ward in Hillhead to return a Labour councillor.

Partick West, with 10,098 electors, is a more mixed residential area. More than half of its houses are in owner occupation and just under a quarter are rented from the council. Its proximity to Glasgow University makes it a natural student bed-sitter area.

Anniesland, geographically the biggest ward in the constituency, is the smallest in population terms with 9048 electors. Nearly half the area it covers is made up of playing fields and public parks and it also includes two of Glasgow's largest hospitals, the Royal and the General. Nearly three quarters (72 per cent) of its houses are in owner occupation and only 15 per cent are rented from the council.

Kelvinside, which occupies the extreme western segment of the constituency, is the most socially exclusive. More than three quarters of its 9399 electors are owner occupiers, the majority living in the spacious Victorian mansions in the streets just off the Great Western Road which have always been a favourite area for Glasgow's academic and professional community.

GENERAL ELECTION RECORD

	% of vote gained			
	Cons	Lab	Lib	SNP
Feb 1974	44	24.4	20.3	11.3
Oct 1974	37.1	28.2	11.9	22.8
May 1979	41.4	34.4	14.4	10.1

Commonsense or a carpetbagger?

① The loyal Tory



Jean Morton, in her fifties, of 17 Stonefield Avenue, a semi, fronted by a wavy hedge. Housewife, married to agricultural buildings sales rep. President of the Townswomen's Guild and member of the community council. Lapsed Tory party member. One son, one daughter, both at Glasgow University.

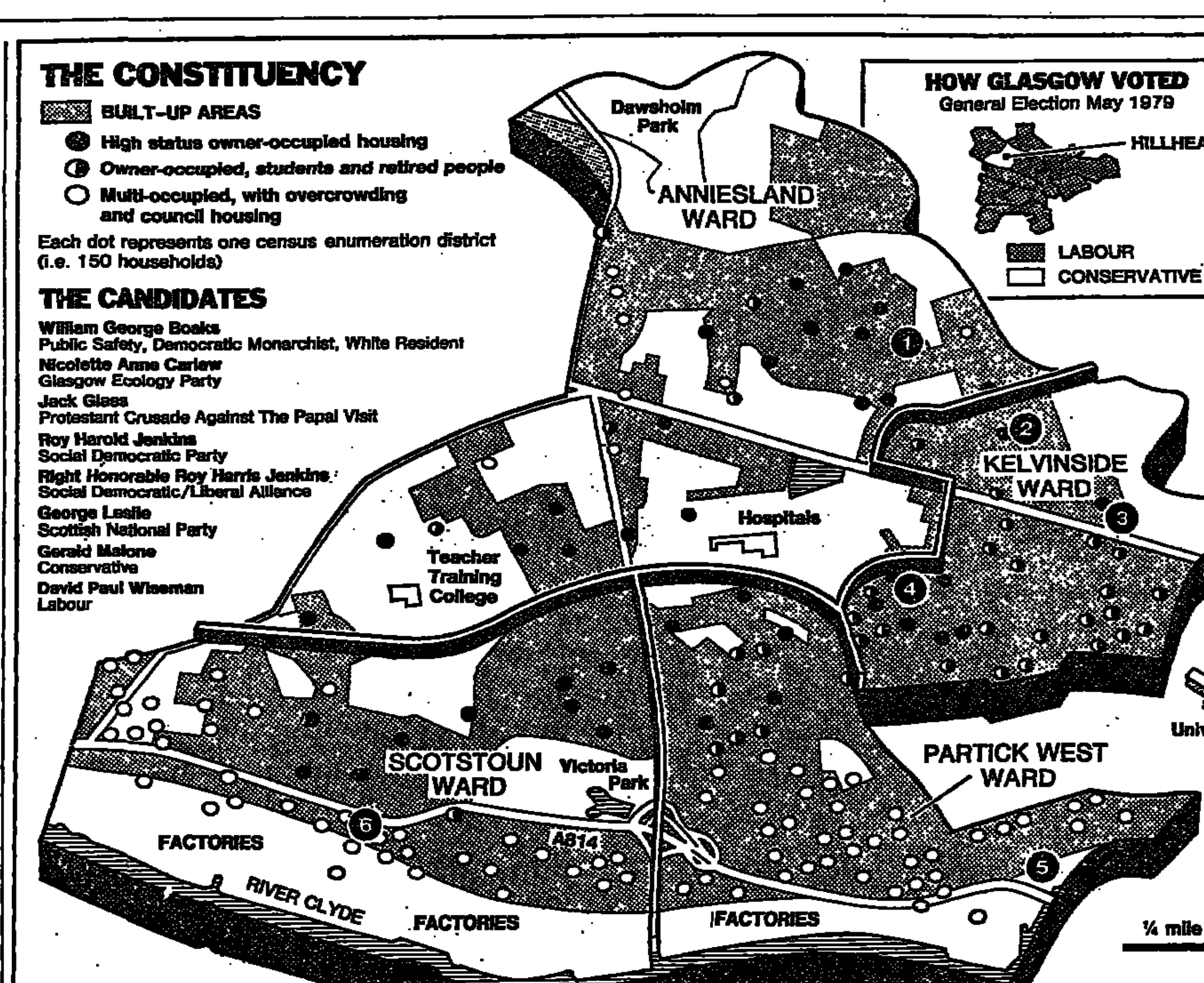
"I shall certainly be voting Tory. What worries me is that the vote will be split and Labour will get in. I shall be going to see Roy Jenkins speak. He is a clever man and has a lot of experience, but I don't think that his party really know where they are going. He doesn't know much about Glasgow. I would rather have someone who comes from Glasgow. When all's said and done, I think he's Labour. That's the point. I am not happy about the unemployment. My husband lost his job this year and he had to spend several months working at what he was not used to, but he got another, so I think things must be picking up. I quite admire Mrs Thatcher for sticking to her guns. And I do think the unions needed sorting out. But I think that her voice is very unfortunate. It is the price of things that you have to pay, like rates, which is worrying. I think we should be in the EEC. To leave would be as ridiculous as nationalism. I have been trying to find out how my husband is going to vote. He usually votes Tory but he may vote for Roy Jenkins because he thinks he is clever. I think if Shirley Williams had been standing I might have voted for her."

② The SDP convert

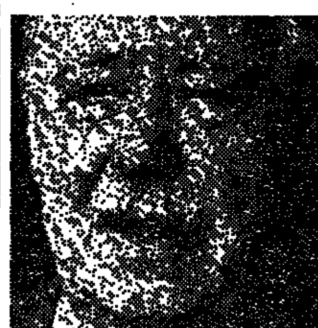


Elsa MacFarlane, in her forties, of 25 Cleveden Gardens, an elegant detached 1920s family house in a prosperous road which boasts the Tory candidate and Sir Alexander Gibson, conductor of the Scottish National Orchestra. Infant teacher and former nurse.

"I have always voted Tory except in 1964. I am half Welsh. I think it would have mattered if Roy Jenkins was English, because Scots who dislike southerners really just dislike the English. I would have voted for the SDP-Liberal Alliance whoever the candidate was. It didn't used to matter much which of the main parties was voted in, but those days have long gone. Britain is now way out politically in Europe. We are stuck in the nineteenth century and it is unfair that parties with small majorities should make such radical changes. I am a believer in proportional representation. That's the main thing. I thing that unemployment would have risen irrespective of the colour of the government, but what I disliked about the Tories was the right wing attitude — that it jolly well served them right. A lot of unemployed people are jolly nice people trying to find work. We have middle class friends put out of work with businesses folding. I don't believe in monetarism and I think that it has shown that it doesn't work. I got my husband into the SDP. One day I came back with a whole lot of people, the sort of people you are happy to have in your home."



③ The happy Liberal



James Christie, aged 76, of 3 Kirklee Terrace, a fine row of 1847 Italianate Renaissance large houses. His daughter and her family now live in the lower half of the house. A retired businessman who trained as a solicitor, worked during the war on the staff of Lord Dudley, then managed a succession of businesses. He has three grandchildren.

"When I was very young I voted solidly for the Conservatives. Now I have become rather disenchanted with them and have been voting Liberal again. I stand in a queue at the local post office with the old people collecting their pensions. They are having a very hard time of it. I am paid my state pension three-monthly and all of it goes on heating, the phone and the rates. I think the Tories started off on the right lines, but their financial policies are too inflexible. I am supporting Roy through my Liberal allegiance. I was most impressed by his Dimbleby Lecture which I thought expressed good common sense. I have no qualms at all. I am not so sure I would have supported another candidate. Glasgow needs an outstanding figure and Roy Jenkins's experience could stand us in very good stead. We're a clannish crowd, you know, and it is good to know that if elected he will have a residency in the constituency. I have heard the word carpetbagger used about Roy and I have always said, what about Scots like Willie Whitelaw, Andrew Faulds and Teddy Taylor in English seats. We're all British. I think the Alliance could be good for the country. We ought to give it a chance. We had a group of about 12 professors, managing directors and so on around to meet Roy and Lord Harris and they were all most impressed with his answers to some very pressing questions."

④ The Labour defector



Patrick McShane, aged 33, of 109 Novar Drive, a four-storey tenement block of respectable flats. He is divorced and lives alone. Salesman of business accounting systems.

"My family has always voted Labour at every election before. Now I am definitely going to vote SDP. I just think that the Labour Party has gone too far left for my particular taste. I was a member for a short time and would call myself a socialist but I just do not think it is a party of people any more. I would return to them if they changed their ways. I agree with their objectives but it is just their way of going about it. Nothing in this country is going to happen overnight unless you have a revolution. I want to see a Labour government in power but not with this set-up. I do not want the Tories in. Roy Jenkins is a man I have always admired. I think the Labour Party could have made a lot more use of him. I do not mind that he is not a Scot. That parochial attitude doesn't interest me at all. I would have voted for the Liberal or for the Alliance candidate whoever it was. It is because the two major parties are too extreme. Most people want a middle of the road party and that is what the SDP has to offer."

⑤ The solid socialist



Victor Simmons, aged 64, of 9 Walker Court, a modern brick-built corporation (council) terraced house. A carpenter who has spent the last three years off work through asbestosis. Born in Wales, trained in London and moved to Glasgow in 1946. Married to a Scot who cleans at the local police station. When in work he could command about £1.25 an hour. Lived for 22 years in a corporation tenement flat before being rehoused.

"I am certainly going to vote Labour again this time. The first time I voted Labour was in the thirties and I have voted Labour every time since. That is one of the reasons I won't be voting for anyone else. I have voted Labour all my born days. I have admired a number of Labour leaders and Roy Jenkins in his day, but I am not going to vote for him now, even if he is a countryman of mine. He has changed his ideas quite a bit. I was a member of UCATT, the building workers' union, and was a shop steward. My father was out of work all through the thirties and that has coloured the way I look at things now. If I look in the *Evening Times* on the day of the poll and see that the Tories and Roy Jenkins are neck and neck and that Labour haven't a chance, I might vote for him, just to keep the Tory out."

⑥ The steadfast Scot



Tam Connelly, aged 24, of 16 Earl Street, a long dismal road of run-down tenements. He is a sales consultant for a builders merchants and lives with his wife Margaret, a store detective for Mothercare, and two sons, aged nine and eight, in a two-roomed flat. Sitting room and kitchen turn into bedrooms at night. They are buying it and have no prospect of a larger corporation house in the district.

"I shall be voting for the SNP. For too long we have been treated like a second rate nation. Everything goes to London. You get cheap fares and good housing. Here it costs a fortune to go into the city centre. I think Scotland has been forgotten about. There's no use voting Labour. They have always been in here and look at it. What happened to all the taxes on oil and whisky? It doesn't come here. When the general election is on they start thinking of Scotland. I don't think Roy Jenkins should have come up here. What does he know about Glasgow? What does he know of Hillhead or Scotstoun? If I spoke to him he would have to ask for a translation. I think a local man would have done better. He's just using us for his own career."

Libya seeks new link with Europe

From David Blow, Vienna, March 14

Libya wants to enter into a new relationship with Europe, Dr Bruno Kreisky, the Austrian Chancellor said at a press conference shortly after the departure from Vienna of Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader yesterday.

He said that the controversial four-day visit had been arranged long before the recent tensions between Libya and the United Statrs and described the State Department's protest on Friday to the Austrian ambassador in Washington as a mild criticism, adding that criticism was something everyone had to put up with.

Dr Kreisky said of Colonel Gaddafi's vitriolic attack on President Reagan, in which he had called him a terrorist and likened him to Hitler, that he did not like this kind of talk.

Mr William Pahr, the Austrian Foreign Minister, who is in Washington on a private visit is expected to discuss Colonel Gaddafi's visit to Austria at a meeting on Monday with Mr Walter Stoessel, the Deputy Secretary of State.

A joint statement released yesterday evening included an implicit criticism of the oil embargo imposed on Libya last week by the United States.

For some time now Colonel Gaddafi has been signalling his interest in closer ties with Western Europe. Dr Kreisky saw this as an opportunity for Austria, as a neutral Western state, to play a mediatory role similar to the one it has played in East-West relations.

The Chancellor also confirmed that the question of supplying arms to Libya had been discussed and said that the Austrian Government would probably agree to this as long as Libya was not conducting a war against another country.

The visit has been strongly criticized in Autria by opposition politicians and by the mainly conservative press, although surprisingly, a Gallup opinion poll found that 53 per cent of Viennese were in agreement.

Opponents of the visit fear that it will have seriously damaged relations with the United States witout having produced the economic benefits for Austria that the Chancellor spoke of at the outset, now that the Libyans are insisting on paying for increased purchases of Austrian goods with overpriced Libyan oil.

However the economic argument for the visit, which seems to have backfired, appears to have been only a smokescreen to divert criticism from the main purpose, which is now seen to have been political.

But Colonel Gaddafi's attacks on President Reagan did little to further his cause and embarrassed his hosts. It came as something of a surprise to hear the Colonel tell an Austrian television interviewer that one of his heroes was George Washington, whose life he claimed to be fully familiar with.

□ Valletta: Colonel Gaddafi made an unexpected three-hour stopover in Malta yesterday on his way home from Austria, and had brief talks with Mr Dom Mintoff the Prime Minister. They were held in a cordial atmosphere (Austin Sammut writes).

Relations between the Maltese and Libyan governments have been strained since Libyan gunboats stopped oil-drilling on behalf of Malta by the Italian rig Saipem II in August 1980, in disputed waters between the two countries.

Liberals routed at polls

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, March 14

At a time when the Government desperately needed a boost, the Lowe by-election in New South Wales yesterday was a disaster.

Although the liberals could hardly have expected to win the seat, the swing against them of around 8 per cent may be the beginning of a trend that could throw them out of office in the 1983 election.

An opinion poll published last week showed that the personal popularity of Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Prime minister was down 5 per cent, to 32 per cent. The Government coalition would have won 42 per cent of the votes cast at a general election, while the Labour Party would have won with 48 per cent.

The Lowe disaster will add to the panic within Government circles.

The seat was held for 32 years by Sir William McMahon, a former Prime minister, who recently and unexpectedly retired. Despite an enormous personal following, he had only just retained the seat in the last election, so that it was not surprising that the Labour candidate, Mr Michael Maher, should defeat the Mr Philip Taylor. But for the Government, the margin is horrifying. It is now conceivable that there could be a challenge to Mr Fraser's leadership.

There is an election in the state of Victoria on April 3 and even though Melboune is the centre of Liberal Party power — they have held Victoria since 1955 — all the indications are that Labour will win with ease.

This would cause great unease throughout the Liberal Party, and at least question the wisdom of leaving Mr Fraser in power.

Unrest in Pakistan

Murder protest crushed

From Hasan Akhtar, Islamabad, March 14

Mr Abdul Wali Khan, the former leader of the opposition, and his wife, were among 11 people arrested in Peshawar early today to prevent them from holding a protest meeting over the murder of Arbab Sikander Khan Khalil, former governor of the North-West frontier.



Abdul Wali Khan: Arrested with his wife

Another 50 people were later arrested for planning to hold the meeting. Mr Sikandar Khan Khalil was shot dead in his native village on the outskirts of Peshawar a week ago by someone believed to have been influenced by right wing elements to kill secular politicians, especially those opposed to Pakistan's policy towards Afghanistan.

It is reported that despite elaborate police precautions against the meeting being held in the Chowk Yadgar in the heart of city, several hundred protesters adopted a resolution condemning the assassination and demanding an impartial inquiry. The police said to have used tear gas shells and bamboo sticks to drive away the protesters.

The arrests follow increasing student unrest in Sind, Punjab and the North West frontier and at a time when the martial law authorities have reportedly arrested and detained thousands of people for allegedly being subversive, antisocial and habitual criminals.

Nineteen people arrested in raids on hideouts in Karachi and Sind are accused of wanting to damage the nuclear power plant at Karachi.

In Rawalpindi two students were reported killed when rival groups exchanged fire.

Schoolteachers in Punjab have been on strike for eight days and police today prevented them from leading a protest march in Rawalpindi. University and college teachers in Lahore are also reported to have been on strike for some time, pressing for better wages and working conditions.

Sections of the press in Pakistan have been speculatng about the general election being held in the next few months. The Government appointed a new chief election commissioner in place of the former who died a few days ago and he has held a meeting of the Election Commission.

Reports said that the commission told the Government that it was ready to carry out its duty of holding an election in 90 days if directed to do so by the Government.

Getting up a head of steam

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi, March 14

The Presidents of Tanzania and Zambia, at a weekend meeting in Lusaka, agreed on steps to improve the operations of the Chinese-built Tazara railway, which links the two countries.

Congestion and frequent breakdowns have reduced the railway's movements to a fraction of planned capacity. These bottlenecks have restricted the Zambian copper exports, and prevented Tanzania, which is now experiencing serious food shortages, from importing maize from Zimbabwe.

No details of the new plans have been announced but they are understood to include agreement on providing badly-needed finance from both countries, despite shortages of foreign exchange.

Tanzania has had to appeal for international food aid to counter the risk of widespread famine, caused partly by drought and partly by breakdowns in internal distribution.

Substantial offers of food have been made by the World Food Programme, the United States, the European Economic Community and other donors. But Tanzania's internal transport problems, ranging from inefficiency in the port of Dar es Salaam to lack of spare parts for trains and lorries, are slowing shipments.

The 1,155-mile railway which runs from northern Zambia to Dar es Salaam, linking with the Zambian and Zimbabwe rail systems, could be used to move surplus maize from Zimbabwe, but it is already so fully stretched that Tanzania has had to look much further afield to meet with its immediate needs.

The Tazara railway was completed by Chinese engineers in 1975 and is now run by a joint authority

Sentence dilemma at Dozier trial

From Peter Nichols, Rome, March 14

The trial of the 16 alleged members of the Red Brigades, accused of kidnapping Brigadier-General James Dozier, is due to recommence tomorrow in Verona.

The first hearing was on March 8, but the defence request for more time to study the 1,000 pages of evidence was granted. The American general was kidnapped on December 17, and freed from a "people's prison" in Padua on January 28.

He was the first non-Italian to fall victim to the terrorists, and was released after a dramatic rescue. Five of the accused were arrested in the house where the general was held. Another two defendants will be in court, while the remainder are still being hunted.

The trial is remarkable for the speed with which it has taken place, but a number of developments in the struggle against terrorism since the general's release give new interest to the proceedings, quite apart from the verdict.

The first concerns one of the principal accused, Signor Antonio Savasta. He is said to have been responsible for 17 murders and several other kidnappings.

Since his arrest he has given valuable information to the authorities, including an account of how members of the Red Brigades murdered Signor Aldo Moro, the former Prime Minister, in May 1978, and of his own part in the killing of an industrialist kidnapped near Venice.

Investigators say that Savasta's confessions led to the arrests of 100 presumed terrorists, and the discovery of several of their bases. The court will have to decide to what extent a man responsible for 17 deaths should be given a light sentence because of his willingness to cooperate, and the value of his evidence.

One leading investigator said that he was entirely in favour of a light sentence for two reasons: information from captured terrorists was proving invaluable, while a murderer's life would be worth comparatively little after an early release.

A government Bill laying down conditions for granting lighter sentences in exchange for concessions is meeting trouble in Parliament.

The second development concerns allegations by more than one of the accused that they have been tortured by the police. One of the best known investigating magistrates dealing with terrorism, Signor Gian Carlo Casselli, has called for full clarification of these alleged cases of systematic torture. The state must be seen to be acting in a thoroughly democratic way, he said.

The final point concerns the bitter comparisons being made between the speed with which this trial is being conducted, and the failure so far to clear up any of the main crimes for which the extreme right is held responsible.

This has brought another leading investigator to the view that extremism of the right is more dangerous than that of the far left. He maintains that the right-wing extremists can count on support from apparently respectable sources.

□ The Pope made an appeal for the release of two Italian kidnap victims in an address to pilgrims in St Peter's square today (AP reports). Signor Felice Martelli, a pharmacist from Locri, in southern Italy, and Signor Antonio Masturzo, a businessman from Naples, were kidnapped in separate incidents last year.

Police say that kidnap gangs are still holding 15 people to ransom in Italy.

Television

Best of bad taste

Whoops Apocalypse (LWT) began most plausibly with the grizzled winners of a vodka holiday competition being arrested for espionage in Red Square ("You opt for total concealment", accused the KGB showing Mr and Mrs Hopper a routine shot of tourists outside Lenin's tomb, "*in the crowd*"), and with a Muslim fundamentalist revolution in Saudi Arabia. Hearing on television that the forces of the United States were heading rapidly for Armageddon, President Johnny Cyclops (Barry Morse) could not remember giving the order; but, on failing to find Armageddon in his atlas, soon realized there had been a mistake and was reassured. "Remember my integrity, Deacon," he protested to his evangelical security adviser (John Barron). "I remember it well, sir", came the reply.

This was one of the quieter, choicer jokes in Andrew Marshall and David Renwick's six-part sitcom on the road to World War Three, to which a cautious welcome is offered. Bad taste is a matter of taste, of course: the freshly crucified but distant and bloodless athlete on the White House lawn, as centre-piece of Deacon's Easter decorations, seemed to me funnier and less offensive than the tortured Arab who produced his own dripping tongue from an envelope in the Oval Office, but others have already disagreed.

The first episode moved fast and best succeeded when the acting was good: with Richard Griffiths as the overweight Soviet leader effortlessly recloned after each heart attack on the way to the drinks table, with Bruce Montague as a shifty Shah of Iran and, best of all, Charles Kay as the French minister deporting him to England in a ceremony of *grosse humiliation* on Calais docks.

Viewers unfamiliar with Richard Alston's choreography in the theatre — which, at this stage, means most of us — might be forgiven for finding The South Bank Show (LWT) a little generous in giving him a whole programme to himself: he was engagingly honest, and full of ideas, but did not always answer Melvyn Bragg's precise and insistent questioning with equal exactness.

What justified "Working with Bodies" in the end was the short set of Renaissance dances, *Bellezza Flash*, which Alston made for the programme from a Monteverdi madrigal and which was danced as freshly, irresistibly and fleet-footedly as anyone could wish for by Tom Job, Siobhan Davis and Michael Clark: a total delight. The uncredited "composer" — I use the word advisedly — of the very funny spoken tape about Wagner, Stravinsky and the rumblings of an elephant's stomach, was Charles Amarkhanian, though whether his was also the marvellously crazy Russian professor's voice thereon nobody seems to know.

Michael Ratcliffe

Opera

Manon Lescaut

Grand, Leeds

In its short life Opera North has already become a sturdy company. Its home base in Leeds, the Grand Theatre, is sandwiched between two cinemas, one showing soft-core porn and the other running a double bill at the moment of *The Texas Chain Saw Massacre* and *Red Nights of the Gestapo* which some might consider rather harder core. But the Grand more than holds its own: when the opera is playing the houses are full and attentive. What ON needs, now that it has established itself, is more sense of adventure.

Take its *Manon Lescaut*. It is billed as a new production, but there is little that is novel. The sets by Bruno Santini have already done service for the Welsh National Opera, although this does not appear to be acknowledged. After some years of use they are just about up to touring company standard.

The producer, Christopher Renshaw, is new, but he brings nothing fresh to the work and falls into the dramatic traps Puccini left behind him. The anxious speed with which Manon snatches up her jewels before the police arrive at the end of the second act still gets a laugh and the roll-call of the whores at Le Havre is more pantomime than the high drama Puccini intended. Renshaw handles his chorus well enough but has less success with his principals.

Even so Arlene Saunders in the title role provides the main reason for catching this *Manon Lescaut*. She has difficulty in suggesting the ingenue Manon who arrives at Amiens — and so indeed do most sopranos tackling the part nowadays. But once past that hurdle her Manon takes on convincing vocal shape. The arias in Acts II and IV have the right shade of despair, impending in the first and total in the latter. Miss Saunders is a highly experienced Puccini soprano and it shows in the way she knows exactly what her voice can do and in the telling manner with which she moulds each phrase.

It is a pity some of the artistry did not brush off on to the Des Grieux, Benito Maresca, who gives the impression of having been drafted in directly from Central Casting. He sings with unremitting volume and gracelessness throughout; his acting is confined to occasional gestures with the right hand and slightly less frequent ones with the left.

For the rest there is a solid Lescaut (Christian Du Plessis), an undercast Geronte, and there are crisp performances from the two young tenors, Philip Mills and Harold Sharples as Edmondo and the Lamplighter. David Lloyd Jones in the pit provided much more verve than there was on stage, but Puccini's score did not tug at the heart. And that he would not have liked.

John Higgins

Front line

Donald Sinden

whose "A Touch of the Memoirs" is published today

With touching ingenuousness Hodder & Stoughton's blurb on the dustjacket of Donald Sinden's *A Touch of the Memoirs* says the volume in question is "not just another show business autobiography." This is quite wrong. This collection of theatrical anecdotes, colourful characters and childhood reminiscences is in reality the quintessential show business autobiography, a rambling, happy narrative full of theatrical lore and roguish yarns. It is exactly what one would expect of Sinden, the master of rotund delivery and mannered precision and a man very closely identified with the proscenium arch, the plaster cherubs and the velvet upholstery of the "real theatre". But it is not the whole truth.

"Memoirs is exactly the right word. It's not what I mean by an autobiography, not like John Osborne's book, that's an autobiography. For example, in my book the people I mention least are those people I care most about. It's because my family life is sacrosanct. I would never involve them and I've never tried to hawk them around."

So there is a book which has not been written, an intimate autobiography, and it will never be written. The second volume, taking the story from 1960 onwards, is now under way but it continues the amiable style of the first from which the inner Sinden is oddly absent.

"I'm a very reticent person. I think I get it from my mother. None of her family ever knew which way she voted but she was always first in the queue at an election. Politics was a personal thing. And Charles Smith, who gave me my first job, always said actors must never commit themselves politically or religiously. They must appeal across the board. Their personal convictions don't come into it."

The quality of this discretion has earned Sinden a highly specific place in the public's mind. He is everybody's idea of the actor, always permitted a certain degree of subversive licence but only so much. A tale he once told on a television chat show involving a German opera singer and an Aylesbury duck resulted in letters of outrage and shock from disappointed fans. And his books have discreet and quaint asterisks because, according to the wisdom of his editor, they would be more in keeping than all four letters. He is, after all, part of the national fabric: "It's funny to find oneself in the establishment after one has spent one's youth thinking one was fighting it."

For a recently appointed member of the Arts Council and for a man who has attained the age of 58 it is perhaps appropriate to play the establishment part. It is a role he will be playing to the hilt for the next five weeks with signing sessions and promotional tours to ensure that every one of the edition of 12,000 is sold. The book took him about 18 months to write between engagements and there was another painful period of editing down to its present 95,000 words.

It is a good natured volume with no professional bitching and hardly a cross word except for the record of his falling out with John Ford and the description of Marilyn Monroe as "perhaps the silliest woman I have ever met."

"Well, I don't have any scores to settle. Life's far too short to get on badly with people. One thing I've never been able to understand is people who take offence. Ellen Terry always used to say that there does exist such a thing as an honest misunderstanding."

Sinden exudes this happy benevolence from amidst the maroon walls and cluttered theatrical memorabilia of his Hampstead Garden Suburb home. Clocks tick with muffled assurance and vast theatrical portraits stare down from huge gilt frames, all within an Edwardian semi. It is a Home Service world which his style evokes; indeed he regards Radio 4 as one of the greatest of all British products and regrets his career has not included more radio drama.

For now he is content to make another series of the Thames Television comedy *Never the Twain* and to endure the gruelling promotion of the book. Another theatrical project is on the stocks but he is keeping quiet about that except to say that it will be in contrast to *Present Laughter*, which kept him working in the West End all last year.

Meanwhile he also has to adjust to his role as aesthetic panjandrum at the Arts Council. All in all he can be said to be mellowing happily into an institution. "Yes, I like that....I'm an institution."

Bryan Appleyard

A Touch of the Memoirs by Donald Sinden is published today by Hodder & Stoughton at £7.95.

Terence Donovan



Dance

A confusion of jostling images

Berlin Requiem

Sadler's Wells

Presumably on the dubious principle that you cannot have too much of a good thing, Christopher Bruce has chosen to stage two separate works by Brecht and Weill for the opening of Ballet Rambert's London season. The explanation he gives for linking them is that both assaulted contemporary values and behaviour. But the stylistic differences between them are heightened by his treatment. Consequently, although billed as one work, they remain in practice two different ballets given without an intermission.

The second, the *Berlin Requiem*, is much the better of the two, although it suffers from being started while all sorts of other images are still jostling confusedly in the spectator's mind, and also from an irrelevant bustling finale which is perhaps a belated attempt to link it with the earlier work. In fact, even the *Requiem* is uneven, and its best section comes early: an elegy for Rosa Luxemburg which was shown in the BBC *Omnibus* programme last week.

In that adagio, visions of the body already floating in the canal are superimposed on the sight of the jack-booted men carrying her corpse there, and a solo for Diane Walker immediately afterwards consolidates the effect. The other main part of the *Requiem* is a dance for four men which, although not really matching the savagery of text and score on the subject of the Unknown Soldier, catches enough of it to make a strong impact.

Framed within the sombre irony of the "Great Hymn of Thanksgiving," those episodes make a dark and self-sufficient ballet reflecting Bruce's customary concern for giving dance a dramatic purpose. But in the earlier offering, *Mahagonny Songspiel*, he seems content to trot out every fading cliché.

We are back in the world of cabaret, or in fact of *Cabaret*, even to getting Michael Ho into tails as the Joel Gray figure. Incidentally, having decided to vary the effect marginally by giving him a bald head, it was unforgivable to have a head-piece that did not fit. Pamela Marre, a designer who has previously imposed her own strong imagination on the look of several productions, this time gets so swamped with neon signs and kinky underwear that it ends up looking messy.

As Brecht deliberately set his parables of everyday life in a fictitious country, they could be transposed to any place and any period. Choosing a different milieu might have enforced a more imaginative solution. As it is, the white-suited figure of God, played by Robert North, is alone different enough to make a break from the wearily simulated lust or drunkenness, until He is thrown into the orchestra pit by His revolting people.

Still, it is not easy to fail completely with Brecht, Weill and pseudo-Berlin which English audiences have grown used to, so Bruce must be credited as having given Rambert a show that is likely to prove popular, as well as the more original serious dance work that follows it.

I hope that something can be done to remedy the atrocious amplification that killed the tone of the singing.

To start the programme, Richard Alston's *Night Music* had its first London showing: another ballet with partly vocal music, this time by Mozart. The dances, mostly lively with some sentimental interludes, are attractive, but they were performed with much less spontaneity than when I reported on the work from Leeds last October. If they can restore a more natural flow, there will be no need for the ballet to fall as flat as it did with the first-night audience.

John Percival

Concert

Mahler illuminated

LSO/Abbado

Barbican Hall

I had not particularly enjoyed Claudio Abbado's recent recording of Mahler's first symphony with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, so it was all the more thrilling to hear such a compelling and illuminating performance on Saturday night.

Back with his own orchestra, in their new home, Abbado uncovered the same minutely nuanced textures, held the work within the same strong structural grasp, but fleshed it out with a breadth of insight and generous humanity which I felt to be missing from the recording. Neither was it merely a question of the difference live performance makes: the engagement of this reading was epitomized in the way the LSO beamed their way through the Scherzo's Ländler with irresistible exuberance.

While the Barbican Hall's acoustic does work wonders for the wind section, only the imagination and sensitivity of the individual player could produce such a procession of macabre leering faces from the slow movement's web of shadows, oboe answering double bass with a pointedness which drew echoes even amid the finale's battle for survival. If only the orchestra had been given a setting as architecturally imaginative, daring and elating as music-making of this nature deserves. They will play the work again at lunchtime on Wednesday and on Thursday evening.

In his performance of Prokofiev's second piano concerto Vladimir Ashkenazy balanced surely and stimulatingly the dark uncertainties with the brilliant artifice and exhibitionism of the work. Constantly teasing audience and orchestra with a sense of idea and energy restrained then punched out, Ashkenazy made it seem more than ever a surging, kaleidoscopic fantasy ebbing towards and away from a celebration of boldly disciplined improvisation.

Hilary Finch

How many more Cubas on Reagan's horizon?

Nicholas Ashford examines the unappealing options for the US in the volatile region of Central America

"The Reagan Administration is in danger of painting itself into a corner in Central America,"—remarked a Mexican diplomat after the meeting in New York last weekend—between Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and his Mexican counterpart, Mr Jorge Castañeda. "It is attaching too much importance to the outcome of this month's elections in El Salvador. Those elections are unlikely to solve anything, and may only make matters worse."

Unlike many critics of US policy in Central America, the diplomat was not gloating over the Administration's dilemma as it finds itself being sucked into deeper military and political involvement in the region. Mexico, after all, has an even greater interest than the US in seeing peace and order established. Mexico's southern border adjoins Guatemala, where a combination of guerrilla warfare and brutal officially-backed "death squads" have produced a death toll as high as in neighbouring El Salvador. And in the view of some US experts, Mexico, with its huge oil reserves, is the ultimate target of the Soviet and Cuban-supported insurgency.

The US and Mexico—which has emerged under the moderate leadership of President Jose Lopez Portillo as a major regional power—have sharply differing interpretations about the nature of the unrest which is spreading like a bush fire through Central America and the Caribbean region. The US ascribes most of the trouble to Marxism, with Cuba being the principal offender and the left-wing Sandinista government in Nicaragua acting as its proxy.

Mexico, on the other hand, believes the Central American mini-states are undergoing the national revolutions which swept through Europe in the nineteenth century. Most of these countries have been the victims of ruthless dictatorships which squandered their assets and suppressed human rights. Most of these regimes were supported or in some cases even installed by the US.

America's role in the region in the past three decades has not been an auspicious one. In the name of anti-communism (and to protect the interests of American concerns such as the United Fruit Company) it helped to overthrow the reformist government of President Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala in 1954, failed to dislodge the Castro regime in Havana during the Bay of Pigs fiasco in 1961 and intervened militarily in Dominica in 1965. It also helped bring down the democratically elected government of President Allende of Chile in 1973, an event which continues to stir deep emotions.

Mexico and the US also have differing views on how the problems of the region should be solved. Mexico believes in negotiation and mediation. In a recent major speech President Lopez Portillo proposed a negotiated settlement between the government of President Jose Napoleon Duarte and the left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador; a non-aggression pact between the US and Nicaragua; and talks to reduce tension between the US and Cuba. The US has so far shown little interest in the plan.

The Reagan Administration's approach is to confront the advancing forces of Marxism with a combination of cash, capitalism and military muscle. The Caribbean Basin plan which President Reagan recently unveiled is intended to inject $350m more aid into the region, promote free enterprise by making it easier for Central American and Caribbean countries to sell their produce in the US and strengthen the ability of the various armed forces to resist insurgency by pouring in $640m worth of military aid, most of it to El Salvador.

The Reagan Administration's approach to Central America is based partly on what Mr Raymond Aron, the French political commentator, has described as "an ideology in search of a policy". From the outset the Administration wanted to demonstrate the degree of its anti-communism and chose to "draw the line" in its own central American backyard.

But American policy has also been dictated by genuine concern about the possibility of a South-East Asian-style "Domino principle" taking place in Central America.

These concerns were recently summed up by Mr Thomas Enders, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, during testimony before a congressional committee. He said: "There is no question that the decisive battle for Central America is under way in El Salvador . . . If, after Nicaragua, El Salvador is captured by a violent minority, who in Central America would not then live in fear? How long would it be before major strategic United States interests — the Panama Canal, sea lanes, oil supplies — were at risk?"

At the beginning in 1981 when Mr Reagan took office the civilian-military junta in El Salvador had scored an easy triumph over what the insurgents had described as their "final offensive". The Americans believed that with an infusion of military and economic aid they could consolidate President Duarte's position and thereby ensure the continuation of a regime which would be staunchly anti-communist but which would pursue mildly reformist policies. Such a move, they believed, would strengthen the resolve of other governments in the area which were coming under left-wing attack and would be a clear signal to Nicaragua to mend its ways.

However, the five guerrilla groups which comprise the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front in El Salvador proved more resilient than the Americans expected. They changed their tactics and started attacking power lines and other vital installations. By the beginning of this month sizeable parts of the country were under their control. Although their 6,000 fighters are outnumbered almost four to one by the regular forces, they have shown they can operate almost at will along the roads leading to the capital. And as the fighting gets heavier the death toll mounts to a total now exceeding 20,000.

The guerrillas are still far from final victory, but American officials believe the ability of the Salvadoran armed forces to contain them is being rapidly eroded. Some officials doubt the government forces could regain the upper hand without a massive infusion of military equipment and combat troops as well.

The revolutionary fire which has been consuming El Salvador has spread elsewhere in Central America. In Guatemala, the richest and most populous country of the region, four guerrilla groups have recently united to fight against the repressive regime of President Romeo Lucas Garcia, whose record on human rights is among the worst in the world. No one knows for certain how many people have been slaughtered but the figure ranges from the State Department's estimate of 300 a month to a total of 11,000 last year claimed by religious leaders.

The guerrilla wars in El Salvador and Guatemala have begun to spill across the border into Honduras, where a civilian president, Mr Roberto Suazo Cordova, was elected last December for the first time in 18 years. Salvadoran troops have made strikes into Honduras (reportedly with Honduran approval) against Salvadoran guerrillas moving clandestinely through the country on their way to and from Nicaragua. Relations with Nicaragua have become strained because thousands of supporters of the former Somoza dictatorship in Nicaragua have taken refuge in Honduras from where they carry out occasional cross-border raids.

The United States, believing that Honduras needs a strong army to defend itself, has made it the third largest recipient of military assistance in the hemisphere. This has raised fears that the power of the military will be increased and thereby undermine the fledgling civilian government.

The main problem facing Costa Rica is economic rather than political. The country is as much as $100m in arrears in payments on its national debt. The most democratic of all Central American countries, it recently elected a new civilian government. However, the authorities are deeply concerned about the unrest spreading throughout the region and recently there have been small outbreaks of terrorism.

Situated strategically in the middle of the Central American isthmus is Nicaragua, which President Reagan has described as a "base for the export of subversion and armed intervention throughout Central America". The Administration maintains that Nicaragua is becoming "a Cuba on the American mainland." That it is not only supplying arms to the Salvadoran guerrillas but is actually helping to organize the insurgency there, and that Sandinistas are generally stirring up mischief in the region.

Last week the CIA released figures purporting to show that Nicaragua was arming itself far beyond its own defence requirements. According to the CIA's figures, the Sandinistas have a standing army of about 30,000 men equipped with tanks and helicopters. The nation's total military force, including militia, is nearly 70,000 easily the largest in Central America. Nicaraguans are being trained in Bulgaria and advanced jet fighters are to be delivered soon.

Mr Enders visited Managua last October in an attempt to patch up relations but his mission failed, each side accusing the other of bad faith.

Since then relations have grown steadily worse. Washington lost no opportunity to denounce alleged Nicaraguan support for revolutionary movements in Central America and for repressing the Miskito Indians living along the Nicaraguan-Honduran border. The Nicaraguans have become increasingly convinced the United States is planning to overthrow the Sandinista regime — fears which have been fuelled by recent American reports that the CIA had earmarked $19m for covert operations against Nicaragua.

What options remain for the Reagan Administration? They are few and none are very appealing. For the moment the United States is still pinning its hopes on a convincing victory for President Duarte's Christian Democratic Party in the March 28 El Salvador elections. However, the chances of this happening dwindle each day as the guerrillas continue to step up their campaign to disrupt the poll.

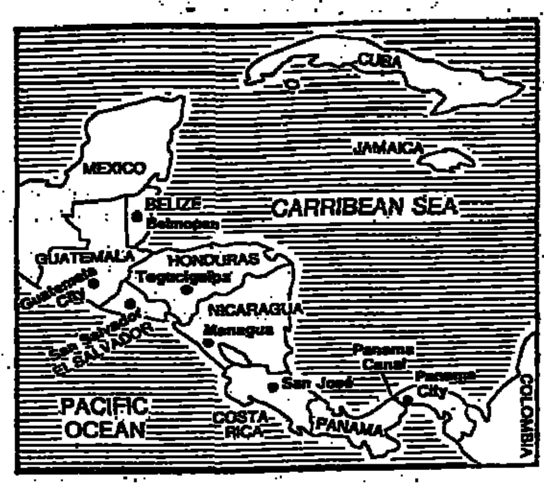
The danger now confronting American policy-makers is that President Duarte will not gain a majority and be obliged to form a coalition with the extreme right-wing parties. Or worse, an ultra-rightist, such as Major Roberto d'Aubuisson, could emerge as outright victor. Either outcome would greatly increase congressional opposition to continued American aid.

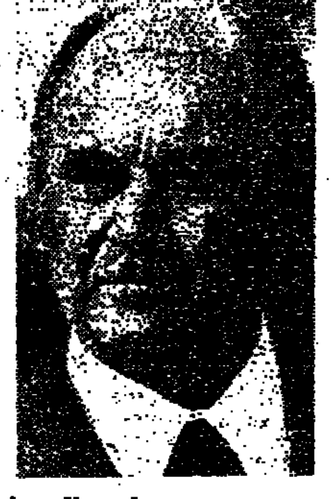
Even a convincing Duarte victory would not end the war. To strengthen his hand the United States could send American troops to El Salvador, but so far the Administration has ruled this out. Recent opinion polls have shown that 89 per cent of Americans are opposed to United States involvement in El Salvador, a statistic which cannot be ignored just a few months before the United States congressional elections.

Another course would be to get a force comprising soldiers from other American nations, notably Argentina, to support the elected government. Senior Argentine officers have recently been in El Salvador and such a plan is understood to find favour with a number of right-wing Latin American regimes. But it would also provoke strong opposition elsewhere in the region and would almost certainly be rejected by Washington's two main partners in its plan to develop the Caribbean basin — Mexico and Venezuela.

In the end, therefore, the United States may find it necessary to take another look at President Lopez Portillo's plan for peace in the region. More than 100 congressmen have signed a letter to Mr Reagan urging him to do just that. But until — and unless — he does, the risk will remain that the United States, in the words of a Congressman who recently visited El Salvador, "could blunder deeper into an open-ended military commitment to a losing cause."







President Reagan (left), and President Lopez Portillo of Mexico: diverging solutions to the region's problems

Consumer protection: the rabbit and the watchdog

Few people will know that today is the deadline for comments on the Government's Green Paper on consumer interests and the nationalized industries. Few indeed are aware that the Government ever published a Green Paper, which is not surprising as there has been virtually no general press comment. And there has been no press comment because there has been little to comment on, except the Government's timidity and lack of interest in the industries' consumers.

According to its 1945 manifesto, the post-war Labour government wanted the fuel and power industries to be nationalized so that they could be "conducted efficiently in the interests of consumers". At one stage, Mr Attlee's Cabinet actually approved a plan for consumer boards to *run* the electricity industry. It backed off, and instead created the nationalized industry consultative councils (NICCs).

Speeches in Parliament at the time of nationalization suggested that the councils were intended to be "live, virile bodies, actively pursuing the interests of consumers, expressing themselves if necessary forcibly on consumer interests, and not being fobbed off by those responsible for running the industry".

Furthermore, they were to "participate in the planning of electricity supply". The Conservative opposition of the time criticized them as ineffectual — "tame rabbits, which may get up on their hind legs and go through a few perfunctory jumps".

The need for nationalized industry consumer representation has not lessened. Over the past decade, the productivity performance of the industries has generally been poor, and their costs have increased relative to private manufacturing and services. A 1978 Gallop poll found that nationalized industries were the organizations over which fewest people felt they had any influence. During the past two years, energy prices have increased at twice the rate of private sector prices. And recently the electricity supply industry has shown itself not always reliable in providing accurate information about its activities.

Last year, for example, the Monopolies Commission, *after an exhaustive inquiry*, summed up the CEGB's investment appraisal methods as "seriously defective, liable to mislead, and against the public interest". The Board has overstated the nuclear case and has permitted inadequate accounting practices that have exaggerated the performance of its shops. What have the electricity and other NICCs done in the face of monopoly knowledge and power?

The Government is critical of the performance of some of them. It says they "do not always exercise their functions as well as they might", they are not widely known, and that some are not cost-effective. There is also an implied criticism in the Green Paper that some NICC/industry relationships are too "cosy", and that some NICCs accept uncritically the views of their industry's management, rather than pursue the interests of consumers.

Even on the most charitable interpretation, no NICC can claim to have lived up to the ambition of participating in the planning of its industry, an ambition the industries have been pleased to thwart.

The Government believes that the functions of the NICCs, especially that of handling complaints, must continue. But in addition, they should develop "a critical but constructive input" on costs and prices, encourage their industries to seek value for money, and experiment with "customer audits". It thinks they should have more punch, and talks of having streamlined and fewer, more authoritative councils. How does it propose to make the rabbits jump?

The Green Paper presents two options. One merely proposes thinning out the regional NICCs, reducing the number of members on them, and issuing guidelines and exhortations to perform. This is really a "do-nothing" approach. The second option, which requires legislation, would create three combined NICCs at national level, with subordinate regional operations matching the structure of the industries.

There would be one for the utility industries (gas, electricity, coal and water), a second for rail and the nationalized bus companies, and a third for posts and telecommunications.

Bigger is not necessarily better. Combining NICCs to cover several utilities would probably overburden them with a wider range of diverse problems than they could handle. It would also lead to internal "political" agreement on conflicting issues between the interests of different groups of consumers. And at regional level, the operating boundaries between the industries would present serious practical problems, as would the sharp variations in their size and customer populations.

Structures, however, are of secondary importance to obligations, powers and duties. These alone can convert rabbits into more fearsome animals, and make the industries more responsive to consumers. The government tells us that "many users feel powerless in their dealings with nationalized industries, and may actually have more limited legal rights of redress than in their dealings with private firms".

But it has made no proposals, such as giving arbitration powers to NICCs, similar to those of the regulatory commissions in the USA, to remedy the imbalance. Nor does it discuss the pressing need for a statutory enactment of consumer rights in the nationalized industries, an area where American practice is well ahead of our own.

For example, New York state has just enacted the Home Energy Fair Practices Act. This imposes on the utilities a statutory disconnexion code that on some key points is far more rigorous than anything we are likely to get by voluntary agreement here. Capitalist USA demands of its monopoly utilities more for consumers than we demand of ours, which are supposedly owned by and run for us.

The nationalized industries should not only be run efficiently for consumers, but be seen to be so — if they are. Consumers have to pay for the mistakes of the monopoly industries that get no Exchequer subsidies: they should therefore have a statutory right to know what is going on in them, and not have to rely on the grace and favour of technological barons to decide which of *our secrets they will share with* us. And it is not just consumers from whom the industries hide their doings — they hide them from Parliament as well.

This Government deserves credit for some progress in exposing the performance of the nationalized industries to scrutiny.

The Green Paper shows, however, that the Government has not addressed itself to the fundamental question of the responsibilities and accountability of the industries to their consumers, not to advancing the interests of consumers against monopoly power. The NICCs may jump a little more often, but rabbits they remain.

Alex Henney

The author is chairman of the London Electricity Consultative Council.

We've been gassing for ages

New words and new meanings: by Philip Howard

We all know about four-letter words, though we prefer not to use them in print in *The Times*, unless we have overwhelming cause. I am indebted to John Harris for bringing to my attention a three-letter word that is similarly fraught with powerful magical and negative connotations. The word is not God, but *gas*.

The word did not evolve naturally, but was invented by van Helmont in the seventeenth century as the name for the occult principle that he supposed to be present in all bodies. He derived it from the Ancient Greek chaos. "Halitum illum *Gas* vocavi, non longe a Chao veterum secretum": I have called this spirit *gas*, as being not far removed from the chaos of the ancients. *Gas* or its phonetic equivalent occurs in nearly every language on earth. In nearly every use it has a whiff of unpleasantness.

For some reason we throw in the word when we speak or write of substances in the gaseous state, even when that state is normal at ambient temperatures and pressures. We do not say copper solid, or alcohol liquid. We may say mercury vapour, because that is not its normal state. But listen to a barrister, or read a journalist concerned with Chlorine or Carbon Monoxide. *Gas* is always tacked on as a lurid suffix. Often the whole phrase is prefixed with a poisonous, to rub it in, although there is no form of either substance that is not poisonous.

Notice the quaint way in which popular science books introduce the fact that the air we breathe is a gas — even, horror!, a mixture of gases — as much as to say that we are lucky to be alive at all. *Gas* at the dentist's adds to the unpleasantness. *Gas* figuratively is boastful bombast. A *gasbag* is a prolix and empty boaster. *Gas* and gaiters, empty alliteration, are stuff and nonsense.

Difficult to find humour or melancholy in a three letter word

Gas's smelly reputation is probably derived from the use of "*gas*, mostly Chlorine, in the first war, and the quite unrelated *gas* gangrene". The army had a complete *gas* lexicon: *gas* courses, masks, capes, and officers. One *gas*, Phosgene, is notable in that it is a chemical compound of Chlorine and Carbon Monoxide, and the toxicity of all three belies the cosy notion sometimes encountered among unscientific donnish people that combinations of noxious substances are often harmless. According to the manuals, Phosgene smells like musty hay — we wretched townees don't stand a chance with it — and the remedy for it is "sips of hot sweet tea".

Gas from the gasworks, and via *gas* holder and *gas*ometer, is fairly free from the ancestral taint; except that the *gas* oven, before North Sea *Gas*, was a popular method of suicide. *Gas* lighting has an agreeably golden and flickering Victorian glow for me, but I suppose one could associate it with pea-soupers, footfalls echoing behind one, and villainy.

Cases of assault sound more savage when done with a length of *gas* piping. The only positive uses of *gas* that occur to me, gassing away over an idle typewriter, come from the United States, where *gas* is the juice that makes cars go. To step on the *gas* is a cheerful act. What a gas!, meaning what fun, may come from laughing *gas*.

It is difficult otherwise to find humour or poetry in the melancholy three-letter word. Erasmus Darwin, the grandfather and precursor of Evolution Darwin, tried in the only poem I know of to a *gas*, about the birth of KNO3:

Hence orient Nitre owes its sparkling birth,
And with prismatic crystals gems the earth,
O'er tottering domes the filmy foliage crawls,
Or frosts with branching plumes the mould'ring walls;
As woos Azotic Gas the virgin Air,
And veils in crimson clouds the yielding fair.

THE TIMES DIARY

A little more about the inconveniences at the new Barbican Centre. On opening night a friend accompanying a lady who could not get into the ladies' when she finally found them, persuaded her she must use the gents' instead.

On her way in she met Lady Antonia Fraser coming out. "That is the bravest thing I have done in my life", Lady Antonia exclaimed.

On a more harmonious note, I can report that a little PHSleuthing has identified the source of the tier 2 squeaks, which were back again on Saturday night, giving Murray Perahia some superfluous accompaniment in Beethoven's first piano concerto. The squeaks are made by the bar shutters on levels 5 and 6 as staff wind them down.

The secrets Jay Bee will never disclose

David & Charles have abandoned plans to publish what they had claimed would be one of the most unusual personal stories of the Second World War. It is *Churchill's Secret Agent* by Dr Josephine Butler. She was the only woman in Winston *Churchill's secret circle of 12*, his personal spies whose existence was unknown even to the War Office and MI5.

Members of the circle did not know each other's identity. Churchill gave Butler the code-[illegible] Jay Bee, and her own husband, a colonel, and family were not allowed to know of her exploits.

She trained in ju-jitsu and soft-karate, learned painfully how to jump — without a parachute — from a low-flying aircraft, and was dropped more than 50 times into occupied France. While she was in France enlisting her own *maquis* a cousin acted as her double in London. Butler maintained the secret of her English identity even when arrested in France for insulting two Gestapo officers.

Now 80, she has been describing her experiences in lectures since 1969, when official secrecy restrictions were lifted. She wrote her book in 1973, but it was not until last summer that David & Charles signed a contract to publish it.

A spokesman for the company said: "We had every paper enquiring about serialization rights, but our board has decided not to publish because Dr Butler refused to answer some questions about her personal life, such as the date of her marriage".

Dr Butler agrees she refused information about her personal life, "on principle. I was writing about my wartime experiences. They had a complete manuscript before the contract was signed".

Honorary father

There is no father of the House of Lords, presumably because titular membership is no indication of attendance or activity. Lord Romilly has been a peer for 77 years, since succeeding his father at the age of six in 1905, and has yet to make his maiden speech.

Still, today the Earl of Listowel celebrates 50 years' activity in the Upper House. He made his maiden speech on March 15, 1932, presumably from the opposition front bench since he was, at that time, one of only six opposition peers. He still takes an important part, and only last week was presiding on the Woolsack. He was the older brother of the Conservative former minister, Viscount Blakenham, who died a week ago, and is, PHS ventures, the father of the active Lords.

Splinter group

A small and loosely-knit delegation of representatives of the fissiparous Afghan resistance arrives in Britain from Peshawar this week. There are half a dozen political groupings among Afghans in the Pakistani border town, yet by no means all the mujahidin inside Afghanistan owe allegiance to any of them.

The delegation of three who are coming here are Dr Ghulam Faruq Azam, director of political affairs for the moderate alliance of parties which profess broadly liberal and democratic views, including the monarchists; a pseudonymous "Mr Ghulam" whose family is still in Kabul, representing the fundamentalist parties; and Saba'uddin Kushkaki, a former editor and Minister of Information who was sacked when President Daoud deposed the king and was imprisoned when the communists killed Daoud.

The Afghanistan Support Committee, directed by our former ambassador, Peers Carter, is arranging for them to meet MPs and to be photographed with Margaret Thatcher

Milk run

Unemployment is miserable for human beings, but it can be the death of cats, according to Myra Hammond, who is now full-time organizer of Cats in Industry. The organization is devoted to Britain's factory cats, thousands of which are said to have died of starvation when thrown out of their jobs by works closures. Its volunteers tour empty factories feeding redundant ratters. Myra Hammond's address, since I am bound to be asked, is Tom Lane, Sheffield, and I am not kidding.

Unsummoned

The division bell has not stopped ringing in the Canadian House of Commons for the past two weeks. The clangour began on March 2 when the Conservative opposition moved an adjournment motion, left the Chamber, and then refused to come back to vote. Their boycott is to protest against the Liberal government's energy bill, which they want to be divided. The government refuse to negotiate while the boycott continues.

Attempts to muffle several scores of bells ringing throughout the Parliament building mostly met with little success. One towel had to be removed from a a bell it was intended to silence when it started to smoulder. After several days, to the relief of parliamentary staff, all but one of the bells were switched off. The one still jangling is in the Commons' chamber.

Mirror image

Peter Tory, my opposite number on the *Daily Mirror* told his readers on Friday he imagined he might become a duke, since he is buying "a modest country house with a trout lake." Oh dear. PHS does not run to a goldfish pond yet. Indeed his back garden scarcely has room for a bird bath.

Pepys revisited

My distinguished precursor, Samuel Pepys, is to be revived for a leading role in a satirical play about the closure of Chatham dockyard, where he spent much of his time as Secretary to the Admiralty.

Dockyard for Sale opens tomorrow at the Attic Theatre in the Gillingham adult education centre, as part of the Gillingham arts festival. It has Pepys revisiting Chatham and encountering Peggy Fenner, the local MP who said she could not support the Government but then joined it, and other present day politicians.

Pepys, who was himself imprisoned in the Tower on a trumped-up charge of treason, decides in the play that the present Government should be arraigned. Unlike him, they are brought to trial, and found guilty.

Marc is on holiday for the next two weeks.

Something even more curious has happened to the style and honours of Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, the Scottish genealogist. When he receives the 1982 Who's Who, *to be published on March 25, he will find that he is described not as KCVO, but as DVO. The misprint comes within a whisker of turning him into a Dame, though properly that would be DCVO.*

Drive it, too

Do you fancy being mistaken for Harrods' cross-country delivery service? Then take £33,500 down to Knightsbridge, where the store is selling custom-built Range Rovers in its own green and gold livery, with the Harrods name on the front wings.

Each vehicle, fitted with all-terrain tyres, has stereo radio and cassette recorder, a shooting stick and umbrella, matching luggage and picnic case, colour television, a video cassette recorder and camera, and a folding 48cc motor cycle, "ideal for getting from the car park to the yacht". Or for running about with the smaller parcels.

No entry

At last the *Good Food Guide* is officially published, and PHS can reveal the grossest of all the injustices in its pages. The Old Woolhouse at Northleach in Gloucestershire is denied the pestle-and-mortar distinction it had in some past editions, not because the food is less good; not, as with Ma Cuisine, because the service is poor; but simply because it is difficult to get in.

If the chefs Christopher Driver presumes to criticize apportioned their tit-bits in the arbitrary way he distributes awards, the comments in his book would be even more highly spiced and abusive than they are.

In the know

Should President Reagan want any advice on the detailed implications of the argument as to whether he should address Parliament in the Royal Gallery or in Westminster Hall, he can get it from his rebellious oldest daughter, Maureen.

She was given a guided tour of both the possible venues by Lord Ponsonby, chairman of the London Convention Bureau, during her visit to London on honeymoon (her third) last April.

Quiz answers

1. The GLC has decided to paint bus lanes red to ease traffic flow.
2. Diamonds — De Beers dividend was cut as profits slumped.
3. Michael Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, told a reporter over a breakfast of muffins about plans for President Reagan to address Parliament.
4. The oil companies secretly recommended to the Government last year that lead-free petrol should be introduced as soon as possible.
5. At the Carlton Club, where Margaret Thatcher unveiled a second portrait of herself.

PHS

مكرر من الاصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

THE TURN OF THE SCREW

The American Administration is trying to bring about a major change in western policy towards trade with the Soviet block. This is the significance of the visit to Europe by a delegation led by Mr James Buckley, Undersecretary of State for Security Affairs, who will be in London on Wednesday. His mission is to persuade the Europeans to join in a systematic and coordinated policy of trying to put economic pressure on the Soviet Union and eastern Europe, largely by tightening up on credits. According to the president of the United States Chamber of Commerce the new policy "could be likened to a strategy of economic warfare". It is an attempt to turn around most of the basic assumptions which have lain behind east-west trade since the early seventies.

At that time there was positive political encouragement for trade with the Soviet block because it was expected to contribute to stability by opening the Soviet Union to the outside world and drawing the Russians into a network of interdependent relationships with the West. Mr Reagan's Administration came into office with the conviction that this policy had failed. It argued that the policy had merely put the West off its guard while the Soviet Union continued to build up its military power and extend its influence around the globe, aided by western credits and technology, which had also enabled the Soviet Union to escape from the need to reform its system. At the same time, so the argument goes, western credits to eastern Europe had delayed reforms there too, over-extended the western banking system, and enabled some east European countries to use their cheap labour to compete unfairly in western markets with goods made under western licence.

This argument contains a good deal less than the whole truth. The fact that some Americans deluded themselves into expecting the Russians to show voluntary restraint is more a criticism of the Americans than of the Russians, who made their definition of détente perfectly clear. The West's failure to operate a coherent policy of détente does not necessarily prove that the concept was wrong, merely that its execution was flawed. Secondly, the Soviet Union's interest in relations with the West did in fact influence its behaviour in a number of ways, most notably with regard to Jewish emigration. Thirdly, the over-generous extension of western credits to eastern Europe has at least had the effect of making the area more dependent on the West than it has ever been, which ought to open opportunities for Western influence. Finally, the exposure of the whole Soviet block to western contacts has sowed all kinds of seeds which cannot easily be rooted out.

Nevertheless, the Reagan Administration is not all wrong to take a new look at economic relations. In the early seventies it was assumed that Soviet dependence on western trade was so limited, and its level of self-sufficiency so high, that any western attempts to use trade as a political lever would either have no effect at all or merely drive the Soviet Union back into resentful autarky. And as for the alleged western contribution to Soviet military power, it has been estimated that the Soviet Union may, perhaps, have gained as much as half of one per cent of annual economic growth from western technology. There seemed, therefore, to be no point in denying western firms the benefits of export orders for the sake of a marginal or negative effect on Soviet policies.

Recently, however, the mounting economic troubles of the Soviet block have made it more tempting to try using trade as a political lever. The Soviet growth rate is declining steadily, its earnings of hard currency from oil are dropping, its standard of living is increasingly wretched, the burden of eastern Europe and other foreign commitments gets heavier all the time, and it is now having to spend more hard currency than ever on buying grain. It therefore becomes easier to argue that if the West could deny it easy credits and reduce still further its hard currency earnings, especially by denying it the huge benefits of selling natural gas to western Europe, it might be forced to think again about its defence spending and its global ambitions.

There are, however, a number of very big problems. The main one is that western Europe is very unenthusiastic about declaring economic war on the Soviet bloc. Its stake in east-west trade is very much bigger than that of the United States. West Germany alone accounts for about 25 per cent of the OECD's trade with Comecon, the United States for only nine per cent. Moreover, 80 per cent of American deliveries are in grain, whereas about 80 per cent of west European deliveries are industrial goods. Economic sanctions against the east therefore cost Europe a great deal more, especially as the Americans refuse to include grain, arguing that it costs the Soviet Union hard currency, whereas the pipeline does the opposite.

Europe badly needs the jobs which east-west trade provides, and badly needs Soviet raw materials and energy. Soviet gas is particularly necessary to lessen European dependence on the unstable Middle East. To the argument that it makes them dangerously dependent on the Soviet Union, the West Germans reply that it would contribute only five-to-six per cent of their total energy, so that the threat of cut-off could be survived — probably more easily than the Soviet Union could survive the loss of hard currency.

To the argument that the hard currency contributes to the military and economic strength of a hostile power the answers are more complex and varied. One is that east-west trade is part of the world economic system and cannot be tampered with except at the cost of wide repercussions. Moreover, European security depends as much on the stability of western societies as on military defence, so that it would be foolish to impose greater economic stress on western Europe for the sake of possibly marginal and certainly unpredictable effects on the Soviet Union. Another argument is that the answer to Soviet power is not to weaken the Soviet Union but to strengthen the response of the West and of other threatened regions. Europeans tend to see the Soviet Union as taking advantage of trouble spots rather than causing them, so that western policy should be aimed more at reducing regional tensions than at confronting the Soviet Union.

Apart from European objections, the other main obstacle in the way of the new American policy is the practical difficulty of organizing a collection of competing countries, many of them outside Nato, into a common front against the Soviet Union. Trade embargoes are almost always circumvented by someone, and even if they are not the belief that they will be reduces the incentive to observe them. Credit restrictions are similarly difficult to enforce. The OECD has a consensus on minimum interest rates, but the Japanese, who have low domestic rates, often undercut them, and the French and others sometimes do so as well. There are few sanctions which can be taken against dissidents in this area without causing general chaos.

It would, however, be wrong to succumb to total helplessness. The time has certainly come for tighter credit policies towards the Soviet block. Soviet behaviour deserves no commercial generosity, and even on purely commercial grounds it is not such a good proposition as it was. Indeed, it is already suffering a significant credit squeeze for this reason alone. Western governments should, therefore, respond to Mr Reagan's policy by looking coolly for realistic ways of demonstrating to the Soviet Union that the days of politically motivated trade are over, and that it cannot expect commercial favours from the West unless it shows more consideration for the political interests of the West.

POVERTY MAKES STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

A consortium of friends and supporters of the Khomeini regime in Iran would make a very curious gathering. It would bring together President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria, whose foreign minister is currently visiting Tehran with a large retinue of officials, and Mr Menachem Begin, whose country — according to Western intelligence sources quoted by the *New York Times* — is now supplying about half Iran's imports of arms, spare parts and ammunition. Colonel Gaddafi of Libya would be there, along with the leaders of the militant Shi'ite organization in Lebanon, Amal, who have not forgiven Gaddafi for the mysterious disappearance of their "Imam", Musa Sadr, in Libya in 1978. President Kim Il Sung of North Korea might find himself seated next to a British delegate, who could be either a director of Talbot or a salesman from the Ministry of Defence offering to repair some Chieftain tanks.

Presumably there would also be someone from the Soviet Union, but he would have to be carefully refolding his copy of *Pravda* so that the conclusion of a recent article, calling for good-neighbourly links between Iran and the Soviet Union, was visible but not the body of the text with its long litany of complaints about Iranian policy. America, for obvious reasons, would not be represented by American diplomats but might perhaps send a message of good will through President Evren of Turkey, whose government last week concluded what was described by the Iranian minister who signed it, Mr Behzad Nabavi, as probably the biggest barter deal ever concluded between Iran and any other country.

A similar gathering for Iraq, of course, would be even better attended and much less furtive. The "moderate" Arab heads of state, from King Husain to King Khalid, would be there in force. Mr John Nott would probably be there in person, not merely offering to repair captured Iranian Chieftains but urging the merits of the Hawk as a training aircraft. Of course, he would say, it will not be available for a year or two, and the war with Iran may not last that long, but it could still come in awfully useful for destroying Kurdish villages, and, given the incurably insubordinate character of the Kurds, Iraqi governments are likely to go on wanting it for that purpose for a long time yet. (The RAF, with rather more primitive aircraft, used to carry out the same task on behalf of King Faisal's government back in the 1920s.) But Mr Nott would be elbowed aside by his French colleague, M Charles Hernu, who would come with armfuls of howitzers, tanks and electronic military equipment, as well as glossy brochures for the Mirage 2000.

It would be tactless, for anyone at such a gathering to mention a few unpleasant facts: for instance, that the Iranian people are being oppressed by a bloodthirsty, reactionary and chaotic regime which by its own admission has executed thousands for political crimes; or that the Iraqi regime, while rather better organized, is no less ruthless, has deported large numbers of Kurds from their homeland to other parts of the country and large numbers of second-or-third-generation Iraqi residents across the border to Iran, with only the clothes that stand up in, and is moreover the aggressor in the war with Iran; that both regimes have been accused by Amnesty International of the widespread and systematic use of torture.

Such facts would be out of place in a gathering of serious international statesmen, who have, after all, to consider the effects on unemployment in the West Midlands as well as the geopolitical implications if the wrong superpower gains influence with one or other of the dictators. Human rights are out of fashion. But should they be? Are workers in Vickers or the Royal Ordnance Factories better off today because their talents were harnessed to satisfying the megalomania of the late Shah? Have Soviet ambitions been checked in Iran by the West's willingness to support the Shah, ignoring the human rights of his subjects, until those subjects rose up *en masse* to throw him and his foreign friends out of the country? Are cynicism and realism necessarily synonymous, or is it not time we made a serious effort to avoid being the accomplices of despotism and aggression in the Middle East?

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Archbishop's voice silenced

From the Reverend Dr R. T. Kendall

Sir, There are not a few Protestants in this country who are less than enamoured with the coming visit of Pope John Paul II but who, none the less, bow their heads in shame over the manner in which certain people acted when the Archbishop of Canterbury tried to speak in Liverpool (report, March 12).

If somebody thinks that robbing the Archbishop of free speech sets back any progress with regard to the Pope's visit, let it be equally said that such disgraceful behaviour as all of us witnessed recently by these protesters also sets back, perhaps even more so, the witness of the doctrine of Justification by Faith — which is what Protestantism is really all about.

Sincerely,
R. T. KENDALL,
Westminster Chapel,
Buckingham Gate, SW1.
March 12.

From the Venerable G. B. Timms

Sir, I have always understood that brawling in church was not only vulgarly discourteous but also a contravention of the law. It is surely time that such outrages as have recently been witnessed in Liverpool should no longer be tolerated and action be taken against them.

I remember that in the fifties it was only when similar Protestant brawlers in our parish churches were proceeded against and fined that their then frequent disruption of Anglican worship quickly ceased.

Yours faithfully,
G. B. TIMMS,
Cleve Lodge,
Cleve Court,
Minster-in-Thanet,
Ramsgate, Kent.

From the Reverend Ian Falconer

Sir, Those Protestants who shouted down the Archbishop of Canterbury in Liverpool Parish Church must be congratulated on their fine example to the youth of Toxteth!

Yours sincerely,
IAN G. FALCONER,
St Matthew's Church,
Sinclair Road,
Hammersmith, W14.
March 12.

Sex shops

From Mr A. E. G. Wright

Sir, Your correspondent, Edward Shackleton (March 11) of the Nationwide Festival of Light, has a strange sense of priorities if he really imagines that "sex shops ... undermine national character more than anything else can do" at this time of nuclear threat, political instability, three million unemployed and mounting evidence of widespread malpractices in the security, police and prison services and of financial recklessness in commerce.

If too many people nowadays believe that morality is merely an out-of-date system of nasty puritanical prohibitions, mainly designed to stop ordinary people having fun while the more unscrupulous get away with murder (sometimes literally), then I fear that this may in large measure be due to the topsy-turvy values of the likes of Mr Shackleton.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. G. WRIGHT,
90 Uplands Road, N8.

Prison disorders

From Mr P. E. Savory

Sir, With reference to your correspondent, Dr J. E. Thomas (March 4) I would like to set the record straight with regard to the reference to Pucklechurch branch of the Prison Officers' Association.

1. The member of the Board of Visitors was at no time refused entry to this prison.
2. This branch would never consider taking that kind of action because, as he so rightly says, it is illegal.
3. If an illegal act like that had taken place the full weight of the law would have been brought to bear on us.

Yours faithfully,
PETER SAVORY, Branch Secretary,
Prison Officers' Association,
HM Remand Centre,
Pucklechurch,
Avon.
March 5.

The new poor

From Mr Richard Taylor

Sir, Dr Peter Bird (March 10), if indeed he is an economist, should know that the creation of wealth requires investment and that recruitment is an indispensable form of investment.

His pique at having to pay for his own lunch would be more understandable if economics were a more productive discipline. I rather feel that in Dr Bird we may have heard the first cuckoo of spring.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD TAYLOR,
30 Lyneham Gardens,
Pinkneys Green,
Maidenhead,
Berkshire.
March 10.

Misgivings on aspects of Budget strategy

From Mr Douglas Jellis-Baldock

Sir, While the Chancellor is to be congratulated on the overall strategy of his Budget, I fear that he has done nothing to increase the incentive to work among the lower paid.

The Association of Independent Businesses has recently held meetings with members of Parliament from all political parties to discuss this vital topic. We were pleased and encouraged to find a wide measure of agreement on the urgent need for dramatic increases in personal allowances, which would increase the incentive to work of the the lower paid and younger worker.

We have, over the last three years, pointed out to the Chancellor the great need for very substantial increases in personal allowances. His moves in his latest Budget were in the right direction, but they are too meagre and have been negated by the increase in employees' contribution to National Insurance.

An analysis of the proposed changes in personal allowances shows that a young office worker earning a gross wage of £50 per week is 60p a week better off with a net wage after reduced tax, but increased National Insurance contribution, of £39.66. If he has to pay, say, £7 per week in fares, an average of £2 per week on suitable clothing, and maybe purchase his own midday meal, he is no better off than his out-of-work companion who has received an increase of £2.50 per week, now enjoys £25 net and can earn up to £4 per week without his benefit being affected.

Without the extra incentive which a sizable increase in personal allowance would have given to the lower-paid worker it is hardly surprising that many of them are reluctant to pursue gainful employment at a rate that employers can afford and that despite the tragic number of unemployed many jobs remain unfilled.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS JELLIS-BALDOCK,
Chairman,
The Taxation Committee,
Association of Independent Businesses,
Trowbray House,
108 Weston Street, SE1.
March 12.

From Mr A. G. G. France

Sir, A phrase used by the Chancellor in his Budget statement on March 9 has created considerable apprehension in the financial community that the Government is considering reneging on its promise not to reimpose a "special/windfall profits tax" on the banks. It is important that the managements of the banks can plan ahead in a climate of knowing in advance what tax regime they are to be subjected to so that both the banks and industry can have a reasonable basis on which to anticipate the banks' pricing policies for loans in relation to whatever is the prevailing level of base rates. The current uncertainty is far from helpful at a time when a recovery of the economy can only be described as fragile.

The phrase causing all the doubts, "... we are still considering how best to ensure a proper contribution to tax revenues by the banking sector", was used in the context of reference to investment incentives and the Green Paper on corporation tax. However it is easy to see that it can be interpreted as conflicting with the statement, on last year's windfall profits tax, made on July 15, 1981, by the then Financial Secretary to the Treasury, that "I gladly repeat the categorical assurance that this is a once-for-all tax. As such, it follows that it will not be repeated, not merely in this form but in some slightly altered form. It is genuinely a once-for-all tax."

Perhaps in the interests of industry and the financial community the Chancellor or his team will speedily alleviate the uncertainty now being felt.

Yours faithfully,
ALASTAIR G. G. FRANCE,
The Bow Group,
240 High Holborn, WC1.
March 12.

From Mr M. J. Condon

Sir, It always seemed to me that the description Tory "wets" was a misnomer. They have proved me wrong. To lie on their backs like a spaniel after a Budget which can only deserve admiration as a feat of political and financial legerdemain, and which ignores the main issues facing the social and economic structure of this country, is "wet" indeed.

Yours faithfully,
M. J. CONDON,
Hunt International Petroleum Corporation,
192 Sloane Street, SW1.
March 12.

From Miss Eve Northey

Sir, I am often impressed by the aptness of the biblical quotations which head the Personal Columns of your paper. The one for the day following the Budget seemed particularly apposite — Prov. 20:21 (GNB) (..."The more easily you get your wealth, the less good it will do you").

Was this a specially selected text or can it be taken as a purely fortuitous comment from on high commiserating with the fluctuations of personal and national finance?

Yours faithfully,
EVE NORTHEY,
Lavender Cottage,
Curry Mallet,
Taunton,
Somerset.
March 11.

Solidarity victims

From Mr Herman Rebhan

Sir, In endorsing Sir Bernard Braine's letter (March 6) about General Jaruzelski's shocking proposal to expel interned leaders of Solidarity to the West can I draw your attention to an important new category of Solidarity activists who have been victimized because of their trade union activities.

This consists of more than 1,000 individuals who have been sentenced to prison terms of up to 10 years for such activities as organizing meetings, distributing leaflets or calling for strikes.

These prison sentences, imposed for the most part by military tribunals, are in flagrant violation of United Nations and ILO conventions. I am deeply shocked because I have just learnt of the imprisonment of Mr Mieczyslaw Gil, the leader of Solidarity in the Lenin Steelworks in Cracow. Mr Gil was the leader of a Solidarity delegation to the twenty-fifth World Congress of the International Metalworkers' Federation held in Washington, DC last May. There he charmed everyone with his friendly personality, his integrity and his desire to do the best for his workmates and his country. Terry Duffy, Bill Sirs and Clive Jenkins, all of whom participated in the congress, can bear witness to the warm memories that Mieczyslaw Gil left behind.

It is hard to think of him now being in prison and unlike those who were interned his release is not to be expected, in theory, before 1986.

Gil is one individual who happens to be known personally to many union leaders in the West. But in discussing what is happening inside Poland we should be careful to remember all those who have been imprisoned since December 13, 1981, as well as those who have been interned. The release of the internees, by itself, will not satisfy trade unionists inside and outside of Poland while those who have been sentenced for trying to maintain elemental trade union activity since the Jaruzelski coup remain in jail.

Yours sincerely,
HERMAN REBHAN,
General Secretary,
International Metalworkers' Federation,
Route des Acacias 54 bis,
Case postale 325,
CH-1227 Geneva.
March 9.

TV by satellite

From Mr Dick H. Pantlin

Sir, Lord Aylestone, in his letter on February 24, refers to the fact that decisions shortly to be taken will affect the shape of broadcasting well into the nineties, and the chairman of the BBC, two days later, mentions "the exciting opportunities presented by new and rapidly changing developments". Since then the Government has made known its position. Your Political Editor, Julian Haviland, also wrote on this subject and made a reference to "early legislation" and also to "a pan-European programme service". On March 1 your Bill Johnstone stated that "the laws and rules which have governed communications in Britain for the past 30 years are now under question".

However, one looks in vain for some reference to the acute problem of performing rights and royalties. In recent years it is this difficulty which has been a major obstacle to the greater diffusion of British television outside the UK. For example: in spite of 10 years of political and diplomatic activity in Britain it has been impossible, for legal and not for technical reasons, to enable the cable networks in Belgium to include British programmes in their service which successfully transmits programmes involving several national channels from Belgium, France, Germany and Holland and one from Luxembourg to a wide and appreciative audience.

This same audience fails to understand why Britain cannot appreciate the incalculable national advantages of a cultural, linguistic, touristic, political and commercial nature which accrue from this use of this medium.

Yours faithfully,
DICK H. PANTLIN,
Vice-President,
Council of British Chambers of Commerce in Europe,
11 Avenue de Mercure,
Brussels 1180,
Belgium.

Challenging jurors

From Mr Howard W. Sabin

Sir, Almost my last case before giving up practice at the Bar was to prosecute about 27 defendants at Birmingham Assizes for a number of alleged frauds while they were working on a huge building site. There were, I think, five teams of defending counsel, each representing some of the defendants, each led by a QC, and included in the evidence were over 1,000 documents.

As they were perfectly entitled to do, the defence counsel challenged any juror who looked as though he might possibly be intelligent, either from his appearance or from his occupation. An accountant, a schoolmaster, a clerk and several reasonably well dressed people all went; and eventually a West Indian came to be sworn, and he was unable to read the oath. The Crown does not usually challenge, except for cause, but this was too much for my learned leader, who is now a distinguished High Court judge.

To the chagrin of the defending counsel, he pointed to the huge pile of documents on his desk and said: "I see this gentleman has difficulty in reading, and I think the fairest thing I can do is to ask him to stand by for the Crown." The judge nodded his emphatic agreement.

Over 20 years' experience at the Bar, including sitting for five years as Deputy Chairman of Quarter Sessions, left me in no doubt at all that there should be no right to challenge jurors except for cause shown.

Yours faithfully,
HOWARD W. SABIN,
40 Wynnstay Gardens,
Allen Street, W8.

Ensuring a future for the past

From Mr K. J. Barton

Sir, I am writing concerning the Department of the Environment consultation paper, *Organisation of Ancient Monuments and Historic Buildings in England*, in which the minister has given a brief time for consultation on a matter which is of immmense importance to the future of our heritage. It is his intention that an agency be set up to replace the present Directorate of Ancient Monuments, based, it would seem, primarily on the inability of that directorate to "sell the heritage" or to commercialise "the built environment".

The Government itself, which has a commitment to the preservation of our heritage, has proposed to retain its statutory obligations while vesting reponsibility without authority in an agency. It is feared that any agency set up under these conditions would be a prime target for future government spending cuts and there must be assurances that this would not be the case.

The separation of policy for statutory obligation and the separation of policy execution from professional advice is an indication of the remarkable lack of knowledge of the history of legislation and the care of ancient monuments and historic buildings, and there has been no attempt to put the new proposals into an historical context. It is incomprehensible how such major changes could be put forward without full reference to the existing legislation.

The proposal to remove the functions of the directorate to an outside agency cannot in itself solve the problems which confront any organisation which is faced with managing 275,000 listed buildings and 12,500 scheduled monuments. The paper itself concentrates only on listed buildings, ignoring completely the special problems of maintaining scheduled monuments, many of which are in constant need of repair and require a specialised labour force with considerable expertise.

There is also the vexed question of the needs of rescue archaeology, which has of late been a growth industry and on which the future of our past depends. This is involved with a wide-ranging number of groups of professional archaeologists whose livelihood depends on the continuance of grants in aid to the projects upon which they are working. The future of these regional groups and their associated research and conservation services depends on these grants.

Yours faithfully,
K. J. BARTON, Chairman,
Hampshire Archaeological Committee,
Chilcomb House,
Chilcomb Lane,
Bar End,
Winchester.
March 8.

Pope and contraception

From Mr George Martelli

Sir, Isn't it carrying "No Popery" rather far to blame the present pontiff for the increase in the world's population? This has been greatest in India, South-east Asia, and China, in all of which Catholic influence is negligible. On the other hand in Europe and North America, where Catholics are most numerous, the birth rate is lowest. It would seem, therefore, that the Catholic Church's teaching on contraception has little if any effect on population.

Surely the truth, born out by experience in every country, is that human beings breed less the higher their standard of living. In consequence the solution of the problem posed by Canon James (March 11) is not the one he proposes, but a better development of the world's resources and a fairer distribution of its wealth such as Pope John Paul II has himself advocated.

I am, Sir, etc.

GEORGE MARTELLI,
Wooth Manor,
Bridport,
Dorset.
March 11.

Head first

From Mr J. S. F. Parker

Sir, His belief that many European countries have dismissed "the Queen, House of Lords, senior officials and judges" several times over might have suggested to Mr George Stern (March 10) how futile and socially divisive such proceedings tend to be. He would also do well to reflect that just the same countries have periodically adopted very brisk techniques for dealing with would-be revolutionaries and their views, whether genuinely subversive or just childishly silly.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PARKER,
University of York,
Heslington,
York.
March 12.

From Professor Maurice Bruce

Sir, Mr George Stern, in commenting on Mr Pat Wall's advocacy of removing heads all round (March 10), would seem to have forgotten that the English pioneered the procedure in the seventeenth century.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE BRUCE,
22 Chorley Drive,
Sheffield.
March 10

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

March 14: The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal Committee, accompanied by The Princess of Wales, this evening attended a performance of Berlioz's *Requiem* by the Royal College of Music Chorus and Symphony Orchestra, at the Royal Albert Hall.

The Hon Edward Adeane and Miss Anne Beckwith-Smith were in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Earl of Avon (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London this morning upon the departure of the Governor-General of Antigua and Barbuda and Lady Jacobs and bade farewell to Their Excellencies on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Duke of Gloucester will open the South Lakeland Leisure Centre at Kendal on April 28.

Princess Alexandra will be present at a reception given by the Ambassador of Thailand and the chairman of the Anglo-Thai Society to celebrate the Rattanakosin Bicentennial, at Kensington Town Hall, London, on March 31.

Baroness Vickers has left Westminster *Hospital for a* period of convalescence. Letters sent to the House of Lords will be forwarded.

Communion as the key to church unity

Comprehensiveness has usually been thought of as the distinctively Anglican contribution to whatever future unity the churches may achieve. Yet, perhaps more important than the ability to combine fairly widely differing brands of churchmanship in one church, is the organizational model the Anglican Communion offers for bringing about the diversity in unity that any form of reunion must aim at.

The key lies in a concept we are going to hear much more of once the final report of the Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission (ARCIC) is officially published: that of communion or the equivalent Greek term that ARCIC prefers, *koinonia*.

Over the years Anglicanism has developed from being primarily the Church of England to being the Anglican Communion, a network of autonomous churches held together by a common history, a common episcopate, and a common doctrinal and liturgical tradition.

In developing this way, Anglicans may have almost accidentally rediscovered something of the patristic conception of the church which saw it as a eucharistic communion of local churches held together by the episcopate. This suggestion was put forward last week by Dr Robert Runcie, the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a lecture he gave at Croydon on Anglican/Roman Catholic relations. As the source for this observation he quoted not an Anglican but the Swiss theologian Lukas Vischer, who had written:

"The emphasis is on the church as a eucharistic communion. Jesus Christ is present wherever and whenever the eucharist is celebrated. *The episcopal ministry is to be understood as a service within this eucharistic* fellowship. It helps to secure the cohesion of each local church in its life and witness and, at the same time, to make possible the common life and witness of all local churches in a universal conciliar fellowship."

Such a view of the church, Dr Runcie pointed out, was not just one that would be welcome among the Eastern Orthodox but also lay behind much of the work of the World Council of Churches' Faith and Order Commission. Along with the rediscovery of the liturgical and sacramental tradition within Protestantism, had gone an openness toward the historic episcopate.

"Behind these developments lies a sacramental view of the church in which unity is expressed in terms of communion, and universality is expressed through the episcopate", the archbishop said.

This view, moreover, played a key role in the Anglican dialogue with Rome. What none of the many leaks of ARCIC's final report had so far emphasized, Dr Runcie said, was the significance of the commission's view that the church is a communion of local churches.

"The implications of this view are immensely important for all Christians talking to Rome", he went on. "Such a view rules out the monolithic institutional ecclesiology of the past and give us all room to breathe.

"Instead of the single barque of Peter sailing the ocean of history, we are now given the picture of a whole flotilla of vessels. Admittedly the flagship flies the papal arms, but we must not underestimate the real change proposed."

At the same time Dr Runcie admitted that Clifford Longley was right when, writing in this column last week, he suggested that the trouble with the vision of papal primacy expounded by ARCIC is that it does not yet exist.

The archbishop also pointed out that ARCIC's final report remains a study document. "On the one hand it is more than a piece of free enterprise on the part of a few enthusiasts — it is the work of an official joint commission which has been working for 11 years", he said.

"On the other hand it has not been accepted by either the Roman Catholic Church or the churches of the Anglican Communion, and no one should leap to the conclusion that the Archbishop of Canterbury, still less the General Synod, is about to accept the Vatican I definitions of papal jurisdiction and infallibility."

What ARCIC had tried to do, Dr Runcie explained, was to get behind the phraseology of confrontation to whatever truths lie beyond particular doctrinal expressions.

Dr Runcie concluded by drawing two implications from the emerging consensus on the nature of the church. One was that seeing the church as a communion of local churches avoided many of the difficulties involved either by stressing the unity of the church and seeing the other churches as having broken away from it or by seeing schism as having *taken place* within the church and the various different churches as all falling more or less equally short of the unity *Christ* intended.

The second implication was that seeing the church as a communion of local churches "not only allows diversity but actually makes it fundamental to its structure".

In talking to Rome, Anglicans needed quietly to repeat that unity did not mean absorption, Dr Runcie said. "But perhaps Anglicans need to think whether they are really guilty of wanting the unity by absorption of the free churches," he added.

"Whatever form of unity we eventually achieve with the free churches it must surely take account of the gifts they have to offer from their diversity."

Robert Nowell

Search to continue for 'oldest shipwreck'

By Ronald Faux

Divers are to resume the search near the mouth of Dover Harbour for what could be the oldest shipwreck off the British coast. If they are able to produce evidence that a large collection of Bronze Age material found there was the cargo from the ship, then a marine archaeology project as important as the raising of the Mary Rose would result.

The find of axeheads and jewelry in Langdon Bay are recognized as among the most significant Bronze Age discoveries in Europe, but a full-scale underwater excavation is being frustrated by whether the material was on a boat that sank or was hidden in the Dover cliffs three thousand years ago and has subsided into the seabed.

A leading marine archaeologist said: "If we could prove that this was a shipwreck, then we would *have money coming out of ears* to support an excavation".

The site was first discovered by members of Dover Sub-aqua Club, who took what they thought were rail wedges dumped *on the seabed to Dover museum.*

The wedges were identified as Bronze Age median-winged axes. The late Keith Muckleroy, archaeological diver and specialist on the Bronze Age, inspected the *site* and *within* three days a protection order was issued.

Since then a rich haul of 280 bronze pieces has been recovered from an area measuring 40 yards by 10 yards. Axe heads in fine condition, jewelry and weapons have been brought to the surface. As the exploration progressed, divers found Bronze Age rapiers sticking up from the seabed. But *there was no sign of a ship.*

Mr Paul Baker, of Dover Sub-aqua Club, said: "We know there were substantial vessels about at that time from the discovery of a 45ft wherry boat in the Humber, *but if this is a wreck site, and the* strong probability is that it is, it will have tremendous international importance". The Langdon Bay site is one of two priority projects to be undertaken this year by Mr Martin Dean, underwater archaeologist with the archaeological research centre at the National Maritime Museum.

Before the site was found there were only six median winged axes in Britain. Another 55 have now been added. The divers working on the site have three theories about why the bed of the bay *is strewn with axe heads.*

The material could have belonged to a travelling armourer who set up a forge on the beach and fashioned new axe heads from old, it was possibly the loot from an *English raiding* party returning from France, following the example of the Vikings; or it may have been dumped.

OBITUARY

MR PHILIP K. DICK

Prolific American science fiction writer

A correspondent writes:

Mr Philip K. Dick an author regarded by many as one of the finest of contemporary science fiction writers, died on March 2, following a stroke. He was 53.

Philip Kendred Dick, was born in Chicago in 1928. He spent most of his life in California and attended Berkeley College for one year. At one time he operated a record store and ran a classical music programme for a local radio station.

Most of his writings deal with the corruption of reality and illusion. His imagined worlds are often bizarre, often frightening, sometimes comic, and always disconcerting. His quite ordinary, far-from-heroic protagonists confronted by the inexplicable, are led to question the authenticity of their perceptions and of perceived "reality". His sympathy and concern for such characters set him apart from many other SF writers.

Dick's output was high and the quality of his writing uneven. But his best work, which includes such novels as *The Man in the High Castle* (a Hugo award-winner), *Martian Timeslip* and *A Scanner Darkly* has commanded great critical respect. His most recent books, *Valis* and *The Divine Invasion*, are metaphysical and theological speculations. One of his novels *Do Androids Dream of Electric Sheep?* has been filmed by Riddley Scott and will be released this summer.

The "android" in his work was a symbol for the inhuman and unfeeling. He insisted that "a human being without the proper empathy or feeling is the same as an *android built to lack it, either by design or mistake*".

His ability to elicit this empathy or feeling for others through his writing was a rare and remarkable gift.

Philip K. Dick was married five times and had three children.

AIR CHIEF MARSHAL SIR DONALD HARDMAN

Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy writes:

As one who served with Donald Hardman in Burma in 1944/45 I would like to add a *word if I may to your* obituary.

On first meeting the then Air Commodore in his headquarters in Comilla one was *immediately* aware of an exceptionally dignified bearing, a considerable presence, great humour; there was much leg-pulling and light-hearted banter; the whole atmosphere was very much at ease. Yet one also obtained a remarkably strong impression of "No nonsense"; it was made quite clear that there was a tough job ahead.

Hardman's command, the Combat Cargo Task Force, comprised USAAF, RCAF and RAF Transport Squadrons supplying the XIV Army, flying over mountainous and very often poorly mapped country, frequently in utterly appalling monsoon weather. It was not an easy or *orthodox command* as Hardman carried a shared responsibility with a USAF counterpart with whom there was, so very important, a *first-class* accord; distances within the command were great, communications sparse, at times non-existent.

But the job was done. Donald Hardman managed to imbue into all, American Canadian and British alike, an infectious sense of purpose and belief in the vital importance of the job on hand. He was always about, flew with us, talked to everyone, listened, advised and helped. It was an enormous encouragement to know that he was there and furthermore that any problems "up the line" would be properly handled and disposed of.

It was an inspiring privilege to have served under this highly distinguished airman.

MR ALAN SKINNER

A correspondent writes:

Alan Skinner, who died on February 28 at the age of 68, was one of the many good games players who came down from Cambridge in the 1930s.

A contemporary of Freddie Brown at the Leys School and at Cambridge, he was in the Cambridge hockey side for three years and went on to play for Derbyshire and the Bacchanalians. He was selected to play for the Midlands from 1935 to 1947.

He first played cricket for Derbyshire in 1931 when at the age of 18 he faced Larwood and Voce as an opening batsman. He played regularly for Derbyshire in the vacations until 1938 and in 1936 when Derbyshire won the county championship he made more than 1,000 runs in the season.

During and after the Second World War he played occasionally for Nottinghamshire and went on to play a few games for Northants when he moved there in 1948. In 1949 he captained Northants against the New Zealand touring side. He and his wife both played tennis for Derbyshire.

He followed his father, *who was Clerk of the* Derbyshire County Council into local government. In 1953 he moved from Northants, where he was Deputy *Clerk, to become Clerk of the* West Suffolk County Council until the amalgamation with East Suffolk in 1974. He then became the first chairman of the Anglian Water Authority.

Alan Skinner played his games with determination and great enjoyment. He retained to the end a vivid and entertaining memory of the scores and incidents of all his matches and of the many characters in the game that he knew. He valued the fellowship of team games and the many friendships that he made.

He married Frances Barbara West in 1938 who survives him with their two daughters Claire Napier and Jill Norris.

GENERAL NIKOLAI KAMANIN

General Nikolai Petrovich Kamanin who was for many years *Director of Space Pilot* Training in the Soviet Union, has died at the age of 73, it has been reported in the Soviet Army newspaper *Red Star. He was responsible* for the selection, training and education of Soviet cosmonauts in the crucial years of the 1960s and for organizing *space flights.*

Kamanin was born in the Melinki (now Vladimir) Oblast near Moscow. He trained as a pilot, graduating from flying *school* and subsequently from the Zhukovsky Air Force Academy in 1938. He was commander of an air brigade from 1938 to 1941 and during the Second World War commanded an air corps in the 2nd Air Army.

Thereafter he held a number of senior appointments and became Director of Space Pilot Training in 1960. He was the recipient of the Order of Lenin and was a Hero of the Soviet Union.

Lady Willis, widow of Sir Frank Willis, CBE, has died. She was Helen Frances, daughter of Sir Frederick Walker Mott, KBE, FRS, MD, and she was married in 1918. Her husband died in 1974.

Forthcoming marriages

The Rt Hon Douglas Hurd, MP, and Miss J. J. Smart

The engagement is announced between Douglas, eldest son of the late Lord Hurd and of Lady Hurd, and Judy, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Sidney Smart.

Mr J. Leigh Pemberton and Miss V. M. Curle

The engagement is announced between Jeremy, son of the late *Mr R. D. Leigh Pemberton, MBE,* MC, JP, and Mrs Leigh Pemberton, of Kippen, Sittingbourne, Kent, and Virginia, daughter of Sir John Curle, KCVO, CMG, and the late Lady Strathcarron, of *Appletree House, near Aston-le-*Walls, Northamptonshire.

Mr T. G. Anderson and Miss E. L. Lewis

The *engagement* is announced between Thomas, son of Mr and Mrs C. D. Anderson, of Biddlestone, Wiltshire, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs Cholmeley Lewis, of Shere.

Mr D. Gordon and Miss C. Hanson

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and *Mrs George D. Gordon, of* Colombo, Sri Lanka, and Kilconquhar, Fife, and Cynthia, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs James Hanson of Haddam, Connecticut, United States.

Mr I. Sellars and Miss C. A. Pain

The engagement is announced between Ian, younger son of Mr and Mrs J. H. Sellars, of Frogmore Farm, Reynoldston, Gower, and Carol Anne, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Pain, of Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

Mr C. J. Snodin and Miss V. M. Taylor

The engagement is announced between Christopher, youngest son of Mr and Mrs M. R. Snodin, of Jordans, Buckinghamshire, and Victoria, only daughter of Mr K. C. Taylor and the late Mrs Jeanne Taylor, of Gerrards Cross, Buckinghamshire.

Marriage

***Dr J. N. D. Heap* and Miss G. F. Doran**

The marriage took place in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy on Saturday between Dr John Heap, *son of Sir Desmond and Lady* Heap, of Quarry Cottage, Blackhall Lane, Sevenoaks, Kent, and Miss Gilly Doran, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Doran, of Gloucester House, Ledbury, *Hereford. Canon Edwyn Young* officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white organza and carried a bouquet of white roses, white and gold freesias and mimosa. Mr Douglas Lyndon-Skeggs was best man.

A reception was held at Boulestin's restaurant and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Memorial services

Dr C. M. Kraay

A *memorial service for* Dr Colin Mackennal Kraay took place in the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, on Saturday. The Rev A. E. Harvey officiated and an address was given by Dr *C. H. V. Sutherland. Wolfson* College was represented by the President, the Hon Sir Henry Fisher and among other present were:

Mrs C M Kraay (widow), Mr and Mrs T D M Kraay (son and daughter-in-law), Mrs S T Prince (sister-in-law); Sir Isaiah Berlin OM and Lady Berlin, Sir Walter Oakeshott, the Warden of Nuffield College, Mr D G Selwood (Royal Numismatic Society), Mr Frank Snow, (British Association of Numismatic Society), Dr D E M Nash *(Society of Antiquaries), Dr O M* Metcalf and Dr K J Garlick (Ashmolean Museum), Mr George C Boon (National Museum of Wales), Dr W E van Heyningen (St Cross College), Professor S S Frere (Oxford University Committee for Archaeology), Mr A Dean and Mr Harold Killingback (Oxford Numismatic Society), Mr Graham Speake (Natal University), Dr John Pinsent (Liverpool University), Dr L H Jeffery (Lady Margret Hall), Professor J M C Toynbee, Professor B B Shefton, Professor R H C Davis, *Professor* F J H Haskell, Canon Cheslyn Jones, Dr C E King, Dr G K L Cranstoun, Dr W S *McKerrow, Dr J C Mott, Dr D C Wyatt,* Dr M J Prince, Dr D B Harden, Dr D W MacDowall, Dr C J Young, Mr T G Ashplant, Mr S R F Price, Mr and Mrs R W Mills, Mr G K Jenkins, Mr N K Rutter, Mr R T Hewitt, Mr and Mrs A D H Bivar, Mr M J Mayhew, Mr and Mrs R Mattingley, Mr Henry Weller, Mrs Edgar Wind, Mrs H W Brown and Miss *J M Trafford.*

Professor S. Konovalov

A memorial service for Professor Sergey Konovalov took place in the chapel of New *College, Oxford, on Saturday.* The Rev Dr C. M. Dent officiated and read he lesson and an address was given by Professor John Fennell. Oxford University was represented by the Pro Vice-Chancellor, the Principal of Linacre College and the proctors, and New College by the Warden, Dr A. H. Cooke. Among others present were:

Mrs S. Konovalov (widow); Sir Isaiah Berlin, OM, Sir William Hayter, the Principal of Lady Margaret Hall, Professor A. D. Cross (Leeds University), Mr G. G. Barber (Taylor Institution), Mr C. L. Drage, (London University), Mr Martin Dewhirst, (Glasgow University) Mr A. D. *Stokes, the Rev Mark Everitt, (Merton* College), Dr T. J. Binyon, (Exeter College), Mr J. S. G. Simmons, (All Souls College); Professor Anthony Andrewes, Professor and Mrs R. H. Freeborn, Professor Donald Blackwell, Dr J. M. Thomas, The Rev Dr G. V. Bennett, Dr William Ryan, Dr and Mrs R. I. Scargill, Dr Ronald Hingley, Dr and Mrs R. Fargher, Mr M. Caser, Mrs J. M. Gordon, Miss M. A. Pashley, Mrs J. Fennell, Mr J. E. Wall, Mrs E. C. Yorke and Mrs E. Koutaissoff.



Princess Anne and Captain Jim Fox, the modern pentathlon Olympic gold medallist, **who were both competitors at the Crookham House trials yesterday, watching Captain Mark Phillips at his dressage trial.**

Lord Butler of Saffron Walden

A memorial service for Lord Butler of *Saffron Walden, CH,* will be held in Westminster Abbey at 2.30 pm on Monday, April 5. In order that the appropriate seating arrangements can be made, those wishing to *attend are asked to apply for* tickets, as follows, by not later than Wednesday, March 24: Ambassadors and high commissioners to the Vic-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps. Members of the House of Lords to the Clerk of the Parliaments. Family, members of Parliament, official representatives, friends and others (in writing please, enclosing a stamped addressed envelope) to the Deputy Registrar, 20 Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, London, SW1 3PA.

Westminster Abbey

The Dean of Westminster has appointed the Right Rev E. G. Knapp-Fisher to be Sub-Dean of Westminster in succession to the Right Rev John Baker. Bishop Knapp-Fisher will continue to hold the office of Archdeacon of Westminster.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:

Mr Colin Howard, director of music at Highgate School, to be *director of music at the Purcell* School, Harrow, in succession to Miss Lenore Reynell.

England chess team crush Sweden

By Harry Golombek, Chess Correspondent

England scored a resounding chess victory over Sweden at Gothenburg over the weekend in the first preliminary qualifying round of the European team championship. The score was 6-1, *with one adjourned game.*

England's sole loss came on the top board, where Tony Miles, suffering from jet lag after his arrival that morning from Indonesia, failed to find the correct answer to an unsound combination by the Swede, although he had established a winning position.

Jonathan Mestel soon restored the balance by beating Ornstein on the third board with an effective kingside attack involving a rook sacrifice. On the next board Nigel Short, the boy prodigy after getting into diffi*culties in the middle game,* produced a resourceful winning attack against Schneider.

The one adjourned game came on the second board, between Jonathan Speelman and Wedberg, which had an ending in which the *English grandmaster had rook* and two pawns against Wedberg's rook and one. A draw seems likely.

Paul Littlewood the British champion, won an exciting game on the fifth board, players castling on opposite sides and Littlewood's attack striking home first. Bill Hartston scored an impressive win on the next board and both Taulbut and Davies won in fine style on the seventh and eighth boards.

Individual results of the first round were:

Miles 0, Schussler 1; Speelman and Wedberg, adjourned; Mestel 1, *Ornstein 0; Short 1, Schneider 0;* P Littlewood 1, Cramling 0; Hartson 1, Akesson 0; Taulbut 1, Sjoberg 0; Davies 1, Carlsson 0.

Oxford started off firm favourites in the annual inter-university match on Saturday at the Royal Automobile Club, held under the financial sponsorship of Lloyd's Bank. It was the hundredth match in the series, the first having been played in 1873.

For some time play seemed level and the first two results were draws, but eventually the Oxford mettle told.

The individual results, with Oxford names first, were:

K Regan 1, P Townsend 0; W Watson ½, N Ivell ½; D Cummings 1, A Beardsmore 0; T Upton ½, P Taylor ½; J Cox 1, S Niman 0; E Teichmann ½, G Anthony ½; J Hawksworth ½, C Fromick ½; and Maria Eagle 0, *Penelope Coxon 1.*

Parliament this week

Progress of legislation

Today (2.30): Conclusion of the debate on the Budget. Motion on the Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order.

Tomorrow (2.30): Proceedings on the Consolidated Fund (No 2) Bill.

Wednesday (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on cuts in higher education in Scotland and on national health service charges for overseas visitors. Motion on the Wool Textile Industry (Amendments) Order.

Thursday (3): Progress on remaining stages of the Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill.

Friday (9.30): Private Member's motion on environmental problems associated with the coal industry.

Select committees Today: Energy. Subject: Combined heat and power. Witnesses: British Gas Corporation. (4.30)

Tomorrow: Environment. Subject: Inquiry into methods of financing local government. Witnesses: Association of Metropolitan Authorities and Association of District Councils. (4).

Welsh Affairs. Subject: Water in Wales. Witnesses: Mr Nicholas Edwards, Secretary of State. (4.30)

Wednesday. Defence. Subject. Ministry of Defence organisation and procurement. Witness: Department of *Industry (10.30).*

Industry and Trade. Subject: The Post Office. Witnesses: Post Office Users' National Council (10.45); Mail Users' Association (approx 11.45).

Transport. Subject: Transportation in London. Witnesses: Mr David Howell, Secretary of State, and officials from the *Department* of Transport. (11.15).

Treasury and Civil Service Sub-Committee. Subject: The 1982 Budget and the Government's expenditure plans, 1982-83 to 1984-85. Witnesses: Treasury officials. (4.30).

Employment. Subject: The Commission for Racial Equality's draft code *of practice for the elimination of racial* discrimination and the promotion of equality of opportunity in employment. Witness. Mr David Lane, *chairman* Commission for Racial Equality. (4.30).

Public accounts. Subject: Expenditure *on hospital buildings.*

Witness Sir Kenneth Stowe, Department of Health and Social Security. Mr A. L. Rennie, Scottish Home and Health Department, Mr T. P. Hughes, Welsh Office (4.30).

Lords. Today (2.30): Travel Concessions (London) Bill, committee. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, committee, second day. *Civil Aviation (Amendment)* (No 2) Bill, second reading.

Tomorrow (2.30). Legal Aid Bill, committee. Civic Government (Scotland) Bill, third reading. Salmon Fisheries Protection (Scotland) Bill, committee. Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, committee, second day.

Wednesday (2.30). Debate on the need to stimulate industrial growth. Debated on Namibia.

Thursday (3). Canada Bill, second reading.

Select committees. Tomorrow EEC subcommittee A (Finance, Economics and Regional Policy). Evidence from the directorate of the European Commission on borrowing and lending activities of the Community. (4).

Wednesday. EEC subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence from MEPs on the internal market (11).

Thursday EEC subcommittee F (Energy, Transport, Technology and Research). Evidence from RTZ Services Ltd and from Hunting Geology and Geophysics Ltd on raw materials. (11).

Birthdays today



Mr David Wall, the ballet dancer, who is 36.

Sir Jack Callard, 69; Mr Cyril H. Colton, 80; Lord Constantine of Stanmore, 72; Earl Haig, 64; Sir Michael Hogan, 74; Sir Leonard Knowles, 66; Admiral Sir Raymond Lygo, 58; Professor Joan Mitchell, 62; Sir George Pollock, QC, 81; Sir Philip Powell, 61.

Lord Brightman

Sir John Anson Brightman, one of the Lords Justices of Appeal, has been appointed a Lord of Appeal in Ordinary with the style and title of Baron Brightman, of Ibthorpe in the County of Hampshire.

Luncheon

Bronte Society

Miss Margaret Lane was the guest speaker at a luncheon given on Saturday at the Connaught Rooms by the Bronte Society. Mr W. T. Oliver presided.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

CAPTAINS: J. A. L. Myres to be Hydrographer, RAN, May 24; C. J. Ward to MOD with DNE/CNSA as DDNE, April 4; G. S. Coumbe to MOD with DNAP, April 2.

COMMANDERS: C. W. Gotto to MOD *with DGNMT/DNMP, November 5;* R. G. Hastilow to MOD with ACDS(POL), August 8; R. C. Smith to MOD with DGW(N)/DSW5, July 13; T. D. Elliott to MOD with Nav Sec, July 7; I. G. Cochrane to staff of CINCFLEET, August 31; R. H. Whyte-Melville Jackson to MOD with CNSA/DNE Bath, September 14; J. A. Bagg to *MOD with DGW(N)/DSWS, July 7;* W. M. Caswell to MOD with DNOR, August 23; N. J. De Hartog to MOD with DNAW, August 24; C. S. McHugh to BOXER (Bldg) as Snr Offr and MEO on comm, October 19; M. D. Y. Phillips to duty inside MOD, June 6.

SURGEON COMMANDERS (D): J. Hargraves to 2 yr Exch with USN for duty with CBNS(W), August 9; L. J. Madden to 2 year loan service with No 1 Dental Group (BAOR), June 22.

RETIREMENT: J. A. de M. Leathes — May 12.

The Army

BRIGADIERS: K. Burch to MOD as *DDASD, March 19;* C. F. Jebens to HQ AAC HQ UKLF as CAAC, March 19; S. R. Skelton to ACC Trg Centre as Comdt, March 19.

COLONELS: Bretton-Gordon to Sch of Sigs as Chief Instr, March 19; U O'Sullivan to RAM Coll as D of Studies, March 15; N E Quin to BMH *Berlin as CO and CRAMC Berlin Inf* Bde, March 15; G B Simpson to Army Staling Auth as CO, March 18; C A Wilkinson to IMS Brussels as Staff *Planner*, March 17.

LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: J J Bally R SIGNALS to MOD as SO1, March 1; A I Berry RCJ to MOD as SO1, March 3; D E Bonner-Morris REME to MOD as SO1, March 19; *G R A Evans 4/7DG to* ATDU as CO and SO1, March 16; A I Mackay RAEC to RAEC Centre as Asst Prol Offr Rde Tac Trnr, March 15; J J McMullen INT CORPS — HQ UKLF as SO1, March 15; P B Pennick RAEC to I of AE as SO1, March 16; C J Radford 16/5L to Staff Coll as SO1 (DS), March 15.

RETIREMENTS: Colonel: G C P Morgan (late R ANGLIAN), March 15.

Royal Air Force

GROUP CAPTAIN: A A G Woodford to RAF St Mawgan as Stn Cdr, March 15; R E Johns to RAF Gutersloh as Stn Cdr, March 17.

WING COMMANDER: J J Morgan-Jones to HQ AFCENT as Chf NBC Sect, March 15; D A Parker to MOD as SET (RAF), March 15; C Granville-White to MOD AFD as OR 40 (RAF), March 15; D E Brett to Zimbabwe as Def Adv, March 19; J N Stephenson-Oliver to RAF PMC as PA4 (RAF), March 5; R I Finch to RAF Odiham as OC ADMIN WG, March 15; D E Grosvenor to MOD AFD as P MAN (FP) 1 (RAF), March 15; C A Brooks to RAF Cranwell as SDO, March 11; R J Lane to IOHT Halton as SDO, March 17.

Prize for Lurie

Washington March 14. — Lurie, *of The Times*, has been awarded the prize of "best cartoonist" by the Population Action Council.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for May have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

3. Princess Anne, Commandant-in-chief, Women's Transport *Service, visits annual training at* Warren Camp, Crowborough, East Sussex.

4. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Merseyside. The Prince of Wales opens Babcock *International Workshops* at Renfrew, Strathclyde, and, as patron, visits Black Isle Abbeyfield Society House at Rosemarkie, Ross-shire.

5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Greater Manchester. Princess Anne visits Dorset and opens new art centre at Canford School. She will have luncheon at Dorset Institute of Higher Education and will lay foundation-stone at new Bournemouth and Poole College of Art and Design, Wallisdown, Poole. Princess Anne, as patron of the Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Bryanston Group at Deer Park Riding Stables, Whitecliffe, Hill Street, Blandford.

6. The Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral of the Royal Naval Sailing Association, presents prizes for the Whitbread Round the World Race at Whitbread Brewery. The Duke, as senior fellow of the Fellowship of Engineering, attends new fellows dinner at Apothecaries' Hall.

7. Princess Anne opens Bourne End Junior Sports and Recreational Club's new sports hall and attends livery dinner of Farriers Company at Mansion House.

9. Princess Anne, as president of Save the Children Fund, attends service in Salisbury Cathedral organized by Wessex Walks Committee.

10. The Queen and the Duke of *Edinburgh* meet members of Royal Forestry Society during centenary visit to Crown Estate Woodlands at Windsor. Princess Anne, as president of Save the Children Fund, attends gala performance of *Sound of Music* at Apollo Victoria Theatre. The Duke presents Templeton Foundation Prize at Buckingham Palace.

11. The Duke of Edinburgh, as patron of Outward Bound Trust, attends luncheon organized by Variety Club in aid of the trust at the Hilton hotel. The Duke, as patron and trustee, attends *reception at Buckingham Palace* for young people who have reached the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme. The Queen and the Duke attend a reception at *Guildhall to mark the 150th* anniversary of the Cottage Homes.

12. Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Signals, attends corps dinner at International *Press Centre.*

13. Princess Anne visits Greater Manchester. The Queen re-opens restored temperate house at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.

14. The Prince of Wales opens new BBC studio and receives honorary doctorate at Open University, Milton Keynes. The Prince open new British Rail station at Milton Keynes. Princess Anne, as patron, Riding for the Disabled Association, visits York and District Group at Sanfeld Farm, Shipton-by-Beningbrough, North Yorkshire. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attend Chelsea

18. The Duke of Edinburgh presents *Observer*-Whitbread Essay Awards at Whitbreads Brewery. Princess Anne visits HMS Dryad, Fareham, Hampshire. The Prince of Wales visits the Bunzl *Pulp* and Paper Company at 21-24 Chiswell Street. The Duke, as trustee of *the Royal Academy Trust, holds reception at Buckingham* Palace. The Prince attends annual dinner of Association of Independent Businesses at the Piccadilly Hotel. The Duke of *Edinburgh*, as patron of London Federation *of Boys'* Clubs, visits clubs in Dagenham, West Ham and Stepney.

19. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visit Winchester College on the occasion of *its sixth* centenary.

20. Princess Anne, as president, Women's Royal Naval Service Benevolent Trust, attends annual general meeting at Victory Services Club. The Duke of Edinburgh, chief patron, Surf Life Saving Association of Great Britain unveils plaque to Allan Kennedy at Australia House. The Queen and Duke attend reception at New Zealand House given by New Zealand Meat Producers Board to mark centenary of arrival in London of first refrigerated cargo of New Zealand meat. Princess Anne attends Fire Service Ball in aid of Council for St John in Gloucestershire at the Fire Service College, Moreton-in-Marsh.

21. Princess Anne opens department of food and dairy technology at Cheshire College of Agriculture, Reaseheath. The Princess, as patron of Riding for the Disabled Association, visits Cheshire Waverton Group. The Duke of Edinburgh attends a luncheon with the Editor of *The Times* at Times Newspapers. The Queen and the Duke attend men's world badminton finals at Albert Hall.

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

Wherever we are in our Inter-City progress, I hope we can all spare a thought for the more unfortunate — for those forced to travel in from Shenfield or Gidea Park, for instance — and your padre may well organize a small collection for those in peril on the Eastern Region. I often find it useful in adversity to remember the words of our patron, Jimmy Savile, OBE:

"How's about that, guys and gals!

I wonder what he means by that? To me, it is a message of hope and encouragement. The railway timetable, you know, is not unlike the Bible; both of them announce a programme of perfection to which we can very seldom attain. But unless we can travel with the hope of arrival before us, then it is hardly worth travellig at all. "We regret the late arrival", you sometimes hear people say. Well, yes, life is full of regrets, but we must always look forward — let us not be one of life's platform-ticket-holders, too frightened to go on the great journey.

We do not, of course, claim to have a monopoly of the truth at British Rail and it may prove wise to withdraw our Inter-City Saver facility during the Pope's visit. But we shall be back again afterwards, *and I look forward* perhaps to meeting you all then. Remember, all faiths are welcome on British Rail, as long as you hold a valid ticket or travelling permit.

Now here are the main points of the sermon again.

"It may be necessary to withdraw the Inter-City Saver *facility during the period of the* papal visit."

(From a new British Rail low fares brochure).

I wonder what the word "save" means to you. I know what it means to me. It means so very many different things. When Pat Jennings pushes a hard shot round the upright, we say he has "saved" the goal. We can "save" a historic station or signal box for the nation. Or we can cut out the top of a washing powder packet (if we've got jolly tough scissors!) and buy a return ticket to Redruth for only 50p, as long as we travel after 10 am, but not on Fridays.

All this can be called saving.

But sometimes we also mean a more important sense — to *rescue* something. When the passengers of a crashed aircraft are found unhurt on a hillside, or a man is plucked from the sea by a helicopter, we say that they have been *saved*. I often think, you know, that life is a bit like a dinghy sailing trip — one moment everything seems so smooth and calm, the next you're washing around in the briny. And at moments like this we feel *don't we, that it would be safer to* travel by train? And that, perhaps, we should turn for guidance to a higher authority.

That is why we have now instituted the Inter-City Saver *facility on many main line trains.* Beside your seat you should find a copy of the Gideon Bible. Towards the middle of the train, next to the buffet, and eventually replacing it altogether, you will find a small meditation area, which we call Traveller's Prayer. And on many trains there will be a roving minister who will be delighted to help you. So if you hear an announcement beginning *"This is your padre speaking,"* don't be alarmed. Be of good cheer! He is sitting in what we call the God's van, ready to help you.

This is not the first time that there has been an Inter-City Saver facility. In the Bible we read that Paul saw the light of truth while en route from Jerusalem to Damascus, and this is the tradition that we are trying to maintain. For life, I think sometimes, is like an Inter-City trip; some of us are chosen to travel first class with plenty of room for our newspapers, some of us are called to sit in the suprisingly comfortable second class coaches of life while others may have to sit on their suitcases in life's corridor.

BUSINESS NEWS

Fears over the pound

STERLING/ DOLLAR — $ to £ — 1.88, 1.86, 1.84, 1.82, 1.80 — FEB MAR

DOLLAR/ D-MARK — Dm to $ — 2.40, 2.38, 2.36, 2.34, 2.32 — FEB MAR

Sterling dipped below $1.80 at the end of last week, with foreign exchange markets worrying that lower interest rates as a result of the Budget might weaken the pound. Sterling also suffered from the strength of the United States dollar, which went up on fears that bad money supply figures in the United States would drive up interest rates on Wall Street. The dollar strengthened against the mark last week on similar fears of high United States interest rates.

Memory chips for Plessey

Plessey Semiconductors is to enter the highly competitive market for large-scale memory chips. Its first product is a 16K CMOS static RAM—a chip that can store 16,000 bits of information and give access to any of them within a quarter-millionth of a second. Plessey's chip is at the premium end of the memory market—selling at least at £5 each—and it will not compete directly with the chips mass-marketed by the United States semiconductor giants such as Intel.

Guinness Peat sales key

Guinness Peat shares have dropped by a third to 63p since the end of its boardroom row and the adjustments to the dismal outlook for profits. Tomorrow, the commodity and banking group announces its first-half figures. After the chairman's remarks at the annual meeting that the Chicago losses had continued, no-one is expecting last year's second-half losses to have turned around. The key will be the board's confidence about the second half and the effect of sales of loss-making activities.

Saudi Arabia oil price cut 'myth'

Saudi Arabia wants to defend Opec's $34 a barrel deuchmark price against a world oil glut, but threatened tariff cuts by Nigeria could dash its hopes, the *Middle East Economic Survey* says.

● United States proposals for a sea law treaty met scepticism from Thrid World delegates to the United Nations Assembly in New York.

Japan to call for trade talks

Japan under pressure from the United States and Western Europe over its huge trade surpluses, is to propose, in Washington this week, a new round of international trade talks, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuraichi said yesterday. The proposed talks, he said, would be similar to the "Tokyo round" of negotiations in 1978-79.

THE WEEK AHEAD

£1,100m BP target

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 566.9 down 1.0
FT Gilts 68.30 down 0.41
FT All Shares 323.35 down 0.75
Bargains 25,705
(Friday's close).

Hard on the heels of last week's better than expected results from Royal Dutch/Shell, BP Britain's oil giant is expected to produce satisfactory final results today with analysts looking for around £1,100m with a net dividend of 14p bringing total distributions for the year to 20.25p.

In the first three quarters of 1981 earnings totalled £799m, with an exceptionally poor second quarter followed by an improvement in the third where the weakness of sterling bolstered the contribution from its United States activities.

Economies and rationalization have led to lower stocks being held and European refineries being closed to bring throughput more into line with capacity. Sales are down 11 per cent on 1980, but the worst could be over, and the current year could see a modest upturn in profits.

The group's competitive position has benefited from a more unified price structure, while the chemicals business saw some improvement in Europe during the third quarter, but remains depressed with substantial rationalization charges.

Oil shares have reflected the world glut and the cut in the price of crude oil by slipping back to the levels they last traded at in 1976, and while analysts remain bearish of the sector, if Saudi Arabia was to cut its crude price to $28, BP would benefit through having the flexibility to buy the cheapest crude.

As the banking sector remains dull, despite the cut in base rates to 13 per cent, Midland concludes the reporting season of the big four clearers on Friday with what promise to be fairly uninspiring figures.

The shares have slipped from 360p to 335p on talk of a possible rights issue to fund the Crocker acquisition, while Clydesdale Bank, the group's Scottish subsidiary has lost around £20m from the collapse of Laker Airways.

With poor fourth quarter figures from Crocker National Corporation, City estimates are that Midland will only manage a slight rise from last year's £231.8m pre-tax to perhaps £235m-£240m.

There has been an emphasis on increasing volume of low margin currency business together with the heavy cost of acquisitions at a time when deposit growth is limited and could also be under pressure from index-linked gilts.

Guest Keen & Nettlefolds should show signs of a healthy return to profitability when final figures, due on Thursday, are expected to show profits in the region of £25m-£30m against the previous year's £1.3m loss.

It is still a far cry from the healthy profits of 1979 and further recovery is some way off as the company itself warned last month when it became apparent that not only had there been no visible improvement in home demand, but its United States car components factory had been dramatically hit by the fall in demand for cars.

At the half-way stage, the group had recorded profits of £6.4m although this was on sales of £930m, but the group's strategic shift away from nuts and bolts and manufacturing to distribution and services looks promising for the future, say the analysts.

Gareth David

ECONOMIC VIEW

A heavy week of economic statistics starts today with the first estimates for January industrial production. The Government hopes that they will not show a continuation of November and December's downturn, but the bad weather could distort them. Also today there are provisional figures for February retail sales, which follow on very good January figures. In Brussels, EEC Finance Ministers will be discussing the European Monetary System and relations with Japan.

New figures for average earnings in January and basic pay rates in February are due on Wednesday. Pay settlements seem to have been stable in recent months and little change is expected.

DIARY

Today: Railway Staff National Tribunal on flexible rostering, London. British Caledonian Airways annual report. Energy Select Committee discuss combined heating and power, taking evidence from British Gas Corporation.
Tomorrow: Lord Carrington speaking at American Chamber of Commerce lunch, London.
Wednesday: CBI monthly council meeting. Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee discuss 1982 Budget and the Government's expenditure plans. The Industry and Trade Select Committee take evidence on the Post Office.
Thursday: TUC's Women's Conference, Bournemouth. National Farmers' Union council meeting, London.
Friday: BL 1981 preliminary results.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY — Interims: Chambers and Fargus, J Jarvis and Sons, Link House Publications, Peel Holdings, Precious Metals Trust, Victor Products (Wallsend) and Yarrow. Finals: Barratt Developments, British Petroleum, W Canning, Carlton Industries, Cement Roadstone, L M Ericsson, D M Lancaster, Memec, Metalrex, Transport Development, V W and Waverley Cameron.

TOMORROW — Interims: Bankers' Investment Trust, Brooke Bond Liebig, Compco Holding, Ductile Steels, Guinness Peat, Wolseley Hughes, and Zambia Copper Investments. Finals: J Bibby, Boddingtons' Breweries, Bronx Engineering, Charterhouse Petroleum, Exco International, Great Northern Telegraph, IMI, George Ingham, Johnstone's Paints, Edward Jones, and Trade Indemnity.

WEDNESDAY — Interims: Wm Boulton, Lawtex. Finals: Britannia Arrow, Britannic Assurance, Wm Collins and Sons, Corah, J Hewitt and Sons (Fenton), John I Jacobs, Johnson, Group Cleaners, Lex Service Group, Hugh Mackay, L Ryan, T Tilling, Turner and Newall, and United States Debenture.

THURSDAY — Interims: Bejam, A and J Mucklow, Pressac Holdings, and F W Thorpe. Finals: James Fisher and Sons, Guest Keen and Nettlefolds, Hall Engineering, House of Fraser, KCA Drilling, Liverpool Daily Post and Echo, Sale Tilney, Sedgwick Group, Sharpe and Fisher, Steetley, and Supra Group.

FRIDAY — Interims: Gartons, and Waring and Gillow. Finals: BL, Edinburgh Investment Trust, Midland Bank, and Montfort (Knitting Mills).

Fears grow of Berec job rundown

By Ronald Pullen

Berec employees are stepping up their campaign to prevent the run-down of several parts of the Ever Ready battery group's activities.

These moves follow an assessment of the strengths and weaknesses of Berec by its parent, Hanson Trust, which won a bitterly contested takeover battle for the group last December.

At most risk is Berec's research and development side where employees have described the rationalization moves as spelling the end of the group's efforts to stay at the frontiers of battery technology.

Berec has spent more than £40m over the last four years to diversify away from the traditional zinc-carbon battery, mainly through the development of lithium cells.

Staff is concerned that the Hanson controlled Berec board is looking closely at its entire overseas operations which could lead to a concentration of manufacturing activities in this country.

The Tottenham home of the group's technical centre is the latest part of Berec to come under the threat of closure.

Last Friday 130 staff employed there marched through North London protesting over the company's proposals to relocate many of the scientists employed at the centre, which provides back-up research for all the group's factories at home and overseas.

The future of the Tottenham facilities are the subject of a management consultants investigation which could lead to a loss of about a third of the 200 staff who are mainly engaged in bringing new technology to the production stage.

The threat follows the closure of the advance products group in Abingdon, Oxon with the loss of 81 jobs. This part of the group was involved in long-term research into new energy sources which, Mr Colin Stapleton the group's chairman, said would now take a back seat to more traditional battery technology.

Also thought to be under threat of closure is the group's head office at Whetstone in North London where 450 jobs are at risk.

Union officials fear that almost 1,000 jobs could go as a result of streamlining following the Hanson takeover. This is in addition to the 460 redundancies that have already been announced.

Telecom to seek private investment

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

British Telecom will be financially reconstructed before the issue of a profit-related "Buzby bond" announced by the Chancellor in his Budget last week. But any move towards privatization of the corporation will be opposed by the Post Office unions.

The Government will investigate a number of options for reconstructing the corporation — all intended to highlight ways through which it could be given access to private capital for its investment programme without breaching the Treasury limits on the public sector borrowing requirement.

A prospectus is being prepared for the intended sale in the autumn of a performance-related bond, expected to raise £150m for British Telecom. But the decision to launch or to go for another financial option will be taken later. That decision will depend on the state of the money market and what shares have already been floated on the market through the sale of nationalized oil and gas reserves.

The government has long nurtured the idea of selling part of British Telecom, which has assets of about £16,000m. The complexities are enormous and the sale would require legislation and the capitalizing of British Telecom before the sale.

Both the Department of Industry and British Telecom deny reports that "Buzby bond" has already been scrapped and that plans are now being made to sell off the corporation. British Telecom says it is preparing a prospectus for the sale of the bond in consultation with its advisers, merchant bank, S. G. Warburg.

The Post Office Engineering Union, though opposed to the sale of British Telecom, is keen on any financial reconstruction which would allow the corporation to raise loans with greater freedom.

The bond issue is expected to be in units of £100 and it is thought that the tax on such a bond dividend would be paid by British Telecom.

The Treasury originally objected to the issue of a bond on the grounds that it was too costly in relation to other forms of raising money. However, it now appears to have changed its view.

But the issue of a £150m bond would have little impact on the investment capital required by British Telecom, which this year will spend £2,000m.

The corporation is already being encouraged to diversify its activities bu forming subsidiaries with other companies to pursue particular projects. One such subsidiary, Martlesham Enterprises, was formed recently with a number of City institutions to exploit the by-products of research from the corporation's laboratory at Martlesham Heath, near Ipswich.

British Telecom is also being encouraged by the Government to expand its manufacturing capability. It is not yet clear whether the corporation would be able to use the profits from these activities to subsidize its other programmes.

Bert Waterman shows off one of his special bricks

A West End showcase for century-old skill

Brickmaker Bert Waterman, working at Swanage Brick and Tile in Dorset — one of the country's few remaining handmade brickworks — has been busy preparing "specials" which are to be used to build a fire station in London's Shaftesbury Avenue. Bricks have been made on the Swanage site for 100 years and are produced from multi-coloured clays dug from the Wealdon beds on the Isle of Purbeck. The company's 19th century kilns can hold 40,000 bricks which are baked for 70 hours.

Meanwhile on the wider construction front, Savory Milln, in a major survey of contractors, house builders and plant hire companies, published today, say that companies weathering the recession are in a remarkably buoyant fashion.

"The United Kingdom is not alone in experiencing savage recession in construction output but the fall in the workload in the United States, Continental Europe and elsewhere was much more marked in 1981 than in the previous year."

Bleak conditions were likely to continue throughout 1982 and it was unlikely that any recovery would take place until 1983 in most major contrsuction markets.

"Our leading contractors are now companies of great strength and diversity, while a number of medium sized contractors and house builders have also transformed themselves into much stronger vehicles than was the case as little as five years ago.

"We believe these companies will stand comparison with any in the world", the study concluded.

Invergordon group sees Thatcher

by Our Industrial Staff

The Prime Minister will today face another delegation from Scotland who will press for measures to assist employment in the aftermath of the closure of British Aluminium's smelter at Invergordon.

The 12-strong group, led by Mr Ian Campbell, convenor of the Highland Regional Council, will stress what is regarded as the "devastating effect" which the loss of the 850 Invergordon jobs will have on the area. They will call on Mrs Thatcher to give top priority to formulating measures to reopen the smelter.

British Aluminium decided to close the smelter largely because high electricity prices have reduced bargains and because the world slump in demand for aluminium has depressed prices. Last year the smelter made a loss of £20m.

The regional council said at the weekend that following last year's loss of 450 jobs at Fort William, when the Wiggins Teape paper group closed its pulp mill, the Invergordon redundancies threatened the fragile economy of the Highlands at a time when traditional mainstays such as hill farming and fishing were also seriously depressed. "Alternative employment simply is not available," said the council.

Mrs Thatcher, who is expected to be accompanied by Mr George Younger, Secretary of State for Scotland, and Mr Hamish Gray, the local MP and Minister of State for Energy, will also be pressed on what the council regards as over-priced electricity to main Scottish industries.

The delegation will include members of Ross and Cromarty District Council and Invergordon Smelter Action Committee, which represents workers at the plant.

British Aluminium's financial results for last year, published last week, show the company made a loss of £22.3m against a profit of £12.1m in the previous year. After its announcement that the smelter would close, the Government said it would earmark an extra £10m this year for Highland job creation schemes.

GM wants more cuts from car workers

From Bailey Morris, Washington, March 14

The latest in a series of unprecedented labour negotiations in the motor industry gets under way tomorrow as General Motors Corporation, America's largest car company, attempts once again to convince the United Auto Workers' Union to accept big cuts in wages and benefits.

It is clear that the GM negotiations are more contraveral in tone than the successful talks between the union and the ailing Ford Motor Company which lost more that $1,00m last year.

GM executives have told the union they will press for even larger wage and benefit concessions that those in the Ford pact.

Union leaders, still smarting from what the regard as GM'S head-on tactics last month in announcing seven plant closures and lay-offs of 150,000 workers, do not seem disposed towards greater concessions.

Mr Douglas Fraser, UAW president, said last week he believes it would be unethical to grant profitable GM which earned more than $33m last year, more concessions than those given to money-losing Ford.

GMs negotiating team, led by Mr Alfred Warren, vice-president of industrial relations, has painted a grim picture of stagnant car sales over the next four months and more lay-offs unless the union moves quickly to ease the company's cash flow pressures with wage concessions.

The same arguments were made by GM six weeks ago when talks were broken off suddenly after the UAW balked at demands for a reduction in wages, a cutback in paid holidays, and a relaxation of work rules governing parts made abroad.

Then, as now, union leaders remain sceptical and unwilling to accept GM's claim that its financial condition is shaky and in need of strong union support to meet the challenge of Japanese competition.

"With Ford and Chrysler, you know there is trouble but with General Motors, you suspect the company is trying to take advantage of the tough economic times to break the union," a Detroit-based union leader, who asked to remain anonymous, said.

Further complicating the negotiations was the announcement last week that GM and Toyota are discussing the possibility of a joint production venture for small cars in the United States market.

Even though nothing has been finalized, United States government officials are already raising strong anti-trust concerns over the possibility of a joint venture between two of the world's largest car companies and union officials have also voiced objections.

A UAW spokesman said a joint production venture would avoid GM making a large investment in new plant and production facilities which would create more jobs in an industry which has lost more than 249,000 full-time positions in the past year alone.

It is an issue likely to be raised by the UAW as it probed the underlying financial condition of General Motors during the new contract negotiations which both sides hope to complete in six weeks' time.

What brought the two sides back to the table was the union's overwhelming approval of a similar concessionary contract with Ford and GM's threat of more plant closures and lay-offs in the beleagured mid-Western industrial belt.

Gill continues battle over ACC payoff

By Philip Robinson

Mr Jack Gill, dismissed managing director of Assiciated Communications Corporation, returns to the High Court today as part of his defence of a proposed £560,000 record golden handshake against opposition from ACC institutional shareholders led by the Post Office Pension Fund and now supported by TVW Enterprises the Australian group bidding for ACC.

It is understood that Mr Gill will apply for a further adjournment to allow a special ACC shareholders meeting to vote on whether he should get the compensation payment and buy a company-owned house at £100,000 below its market value.

While the Post Office Pension Fund action has been running in the High Court, this special meeting, first scheduled nearly 10 weeks ago, has been continually adjourned. It is due to be resumed at 2pm on Thursday.

The Post Office fund will oppose a further adjournment of the case. It has said before that it has no objection to the special shareholders meeting being held, provided that none of its decisions are implemented.

Four ACC directors, including Lord Grade, the former chairman, have promised to cast their 43 per cent vote in favour of Mr Gill's payment and property deal.

He faces a small meeting of the Takeover Panel today to explain why his TVW group failed to declare ACC share dealings within 24 hours as is required by the code. He is also due to instruct that the audited profit forecast for ACC, covering the 12 months which end in a fortnight, should be sent to shareholders.

His reval in the battle to control ACC, the Heron Corporation's Mr Gerald Ronson, met his advisers inormally yesterday.

Edwardes to reveal £500m loss

By Our Industrial Correspondent

Sir Michael Edwardes, chairman of BL, will this week paint a new and brighter picture for the state-controlled motor group, despite reporting losses for last year of about £500m.

Disclosing the company's 1981 financial results on Friday, Sir Michael is expected to reaffirm his belief that BL will be trading profitably next year and will no longer need taxpayers' support.

The most significant improvement has been in the cars division, so much troubled in the past by labour relations problems, where losses of £266m have been cut by £100m and productivity improved to its best level in BL's history.

A large proportion of the gains, however, have been offset by the unexpected slump last year in the commercial vehicle market, both at home and abroad, which has forced directors of Leyland Vehicles to conduct a major reappraisal of the trucks business and which, in turn, led to the recent strike over planned redundancies. The truck and bus side of BL probably will show a loss of £80m for 1981.

Sir Michael has already told MPs that the net result will be a 1981 loss only slightly better than 1980's £535m, which included £139m for plant closures and redundancies.

Sir Michael leaves what most observers have regarded as the most difficult job in the motor industry in the autumn and will probably take the opportunity on Friday to spell out the success of the cars division and the further challenges that will face his successor.

On the plus side, he will again refer to the large share of the home market captured by the Metro and the Triumph Acclaim and is expected to stress the importance of collaboration deals with other manufacturers, particularly the Japanese.

Dearth of apprentices in transport industry

Worry over skill shortage

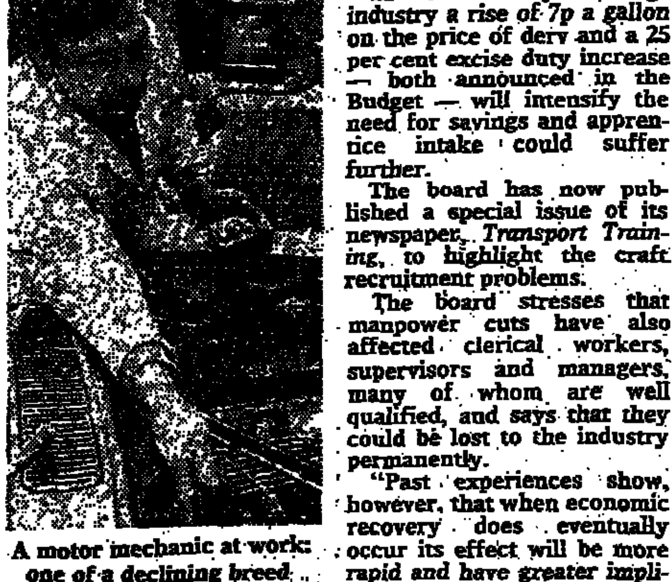
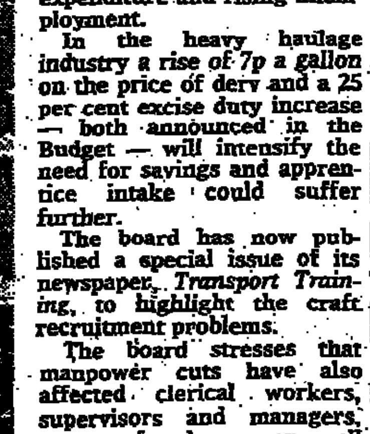
By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Fears are growing in the road transport industry of a chronic shortage of skilled craftsmen by the mid 1980s.

The number of first-year apprentices in such trades as mechanic, body builder and vehicle electrician has fallen by 70 per cent in three years from 13,000 to an estimated 3,500 in 1981-82 and there are no signs that companies are planning for higher recruitment in the present training year.

The problem has been worsened by a disturbing increase in the proportion of apprentice drop-outs from a traditional 10 per cent of the national total to 14.5 per cent.

Rapidly rising wastage is giving cause for considerable alarm, according to the Road Transport Industry Training Board. In 1980 it predicted that the industry would need to recruit about 25,000 apprentices by 1982 but by the end of 1981 the two-year total had not reached 10,000 "which means that the industry is already some 15,000 apprentices short of anticipated needs."

A motor mechanic at work: one of a declining breed

Recessionary conditions have forced many transport companies to cut training budgets savagely. In common with other service industries, says the board, transport has been particularly badly hit by a decline in real living standards, reducing levels of expenditure and rising unemployment.

In the heavy haulage industry a rise of 7p a gallon on the price of derv and a 25 per cent excise duty increase — both announced in the Budget — will intensify the need for savings and apprentice intake could suffer further.

The board has now published a special issue of its newspaper, *Transport Training*, to highlight the craft recruitment problems.

The board stresses that manpower cuts have also affected clerical workers, supervisors and managers, many of whom are well qualified, and says that they could be lost to the industry permanently.

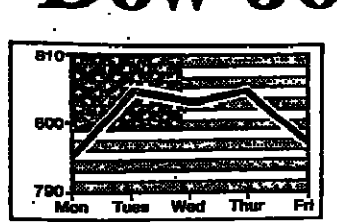
"Past experiences show, however, that when economic recovery does eventually occur its effect will be more rapid and have greater implications for manpower and training needs in the road transport industry than in other sectors of the economy."

According to RTITB statistics, there were almost 34,000 apprentices in the industry during 1980-81.

BUSINESS NEWS

ROUND-UP MARKETS

Dow Jones slide should continue



The Dow Jones industrial average dropped below the 800 mark for the first time in almost two years last week and is expected to continue its downward movement today.

Fears that the Federal Reserve would announce a large increase in the nation's money supply pushed the Dow down 8.19 points on Friday to 797.37, a fall of 9.99 points for the week.

That concern proved to be well founded when the Federal Reserve said the supply had risen $3,400m (£1,889m) in the latest reporting week, and gloom over that figure could send the Dow plunging for the 12th Monday in a row.

The market followed what is becoming a familiar pattern last week. It plunged 11.89 points on Monday to 795.47, rallied to above the 800 mark in the middle of the week, and then fell again by Friday. Technology stocks suffered the largest losses. Volume was the third largest in history with 305.39 million shares changing hands.

The stampede out of shares was blamed in part on large institutional investors in the United States, Britain and Switzerland, who appear to have discovered a predilection for bonds instead of equities. Bonds, it is argued, should profit from falling interest rates while companies are likely to suffer from the recession in Switzerland's major trading partners and the strength of the Swiss franc.

Favourable company news — particularly from the banks — has failed to reverse the bearish tide in recent weeks and the Credit Suisse index closed on Friday at 218, only marginally above its low for this year.

ZURICH

Gloom remains

With full employment, a hard currency, a healthy balance of payments and a recent decline in inflationary pressures, Switzerland has little to complain of. But its bourses have registered a lamentable performance since the beginning of this year and on the basis of last week's movement show little sign of moving upwards in the near future.

The gloom affected share prices with Oerlikon Bearer and BBC falling to seven-year lows and Alusuisse falling below its Fr500 (£149) nominal value to hit its lowest price ever. In banks Credit Suisse was weak, dropping below Fr1,800.

MELBOURNE

Modest rally



The Melbourne Stock Exchange staged a modest rally yesterday and finished the week at roughly the same as the previous Friday's close. But no-one was prepared to say a prolonged recovery had started.

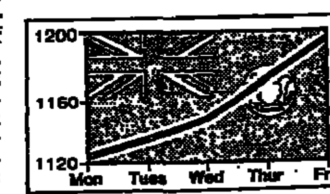
The Australian Prime Minister's speech on Tuesday did nothing to improve confidence.

Most discussion on the U.S. economy centred on whether the recession would turn into — or was already — a depression, rather than when the situation would improve. Most brokers say a recovery in the U.S. economy, or the expectation of one, is necessary before share prices in Australia begin a sustained improvement.

Of the five main indices two, the metals and minerals and the all resources, had small gains. The metals and minerals put on 4.6 points to 330.8 and the all resources 2.3 points to 339.8.

HONGKONG

Technical rally



Helped by good results from the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the market staged a technical rally, with the Hang Seng index closing at 1,197, up 38 points on the week. Average daily turnover was up at HK $203m (£19.06m).

The week's key moment came on Tuesday when after sharp falls the market tested 1,100, finding strong support, including some institutional buying. The Hongkong Bank's results, showing net profits of more than Hongkong $2,000m, helped bolster confidence.

One strong rumour has been that property tycoon Li Ka-Shing has been buying in. His quoted vehicle, Cheung Kong, was one of the strongest perfomers, finishing the week at 15.80 from a low of 13.90.

But another of last year's actively traded stocks, Carran, maintained its recent downtrend, closing at 3.65, down 15 cents.

SINGAPORE

Sentiment low

The skid on the Singapore market which began on February 26 has yet to finish its course. Meanwhile bargain hunters are picking up large blocks of quality stocks dumped by overseas institutions.

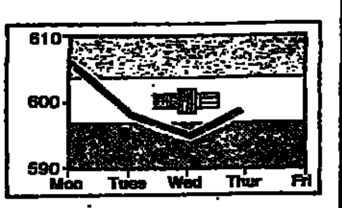
Last week's trading scraped the support level of 680 with a low of 687.49, followed by a short technical rebound which played itself out by the weekend. Sentiments remained depressed despite good results from three out of the big bank's leading analysts to recommend investment in banks as well as marine industry and hotel stocks.

For 1981 group after-tax profits, United Overseas Bank reported a 44.5 per cent growth to 133.4 million Singapore dollars (£34.7m) while earlier the Development Bank of Singapore had shown an increase of 62 per cent to S$112.7m, and Overseas Union Bank reported 44.8 per cent growth to S$47.1m. Overseas-Chinese Banking Corporation is expected to disclose equally commendable results soon.

In the light of widespread fears that future months will see a true collapse, an optimistic report from Simom and Coates was a slight encouragement. They predict that a further drop in interest rates and expected 10 per cent growth rate in the Singapore economy will see the local market recovering by the year's end.

JOHANNESBURG

Battle for stores



Takeover battles are what Johannesburg lives and breathes on and the struggle for London-quoted Greatermans Stores has been the issue gripping the Stock Exchange.

Mr Natie Kirsch, a highly successful local entrepreneur, bid 25 rands a share for the voting shares of Greatermans. Meanwhile Greatermans published interim figures and an interim divedend. Mr Kirsch did not believe the figures and, after further inquiry, Greatermans reduced the interim from 35 to 15 cents and also announced that its profit statement was down 51 per cent on revision.

Kirsch is bidding for the non-voting shares to win control but it seems clear that sellers are few despite his offer. These shareholders are not prepared to release their shares until they find out what is involved in the rest of the machinations.

If Mr Kirsch wins control of Greatermans, which seems likely, he will control the third beggest industrial group in South Africa after South African Breweries and Barlows and a combined turnover of over R 3,200m.

BRIEFING

Medium term financial strategy: the evidence

Has the Government effectively abandoned its Medium Term Financial Strategy, or has it simply refurbished it? Most commentators in the City and the Press seem to think radical changes have been made. The Government denies this. The best way to judge is to look at the words in which the strategy was originally framed in the Financial Statement and Budget Report (FSBR), published in March, 1980, and compare them with the words of the latest version of the strategy, published in the FSBR this week. The main changes are that more than one variable is now being targeted, though the original version warned readers that changes might occur; there is no firm commitment to any figure except for the year ahead; and the target ranges are higher. The Government argues that most of these changes are a response to technical factors.

David Blake

RANGES FOR MONETARY GROWTH

Percentage change during year under	1982/3	1983/4	1984/5
1980 version	5-9	4-8	n.a.
1982 version	8-12	7-11	6-10

In 1980, figures were quoted for £M3. In 1982 they are for a range of variables.

Money supply and inflation

1980

"Control of the money supply will over a period of years reduce the rate of inflation. The speed with which inflation falls will depend crucially on expectations both within the United Kingdon and overseas. It is to provide a firm basis for those expectations that the Government has announced its firm commitment to a progressive reduction in money supply growth."

1982

"The Government's policy is to bring about a further reduction in inflation. Over a period of years there has been a reasonably stable relationship between the monetary aggregates and money GDP and prices. In the short run, however, the relationship between any one measure of money and money incomes may be influenced by a range of factors including the exchange rate, the level and structure of interest rates, changes in savings behaviour and the balance between interest rates and fiscal policy, as well as institutional changes."

The monetary targets

1980

"To reduce inflation, it (the Government) will progressivly reduce the growth of money stock and will pursue the policies necessary to achieve this aim. After 1980-81, for which a target range of 7-11 per cent has been announced for £M3, the Government intend to set a target range consistent with the annual growth of the money supply being reduced to about 6 per cent in 1983-4. The Government intend that there should be a progressive deceleration over the period . . . though the precise target rate of growth in the intervening years will be decided at the time."

1982

"A rate of growth in the monetary aggregates during the next year (1982-3) in a range of 8-12 per cent will constitute realistic progress towards meeting its medium-term objectives. In judging the rate of monetary growth now appropriate, it has taken account of the sharp deceleration in money GDP that has already occured, and the behaviour of a range of indicators, including the exchange rate. . . . The target for 1982-3 implies a significant reduction in recent rates of growth of the wide aggregates. The ranges for 1983-4 and 1984-5 will be reconsidered nearer the time, and will take account of structural and institutional changes which may effect the economic significance of the different aggregates."

What if forecasts go wrong?

1980

"The Government would face a number of options for policy changes . . . including changes in interest rates, taxes and public expenditure. But there would be no question of departing from the money supply policy, which is essential to the success of any anti-inflationary strategy."

1982

"The intention would be to hold firmly to the central purpose of the strategy by strategy by steady, but not excessive, downward pressure on monetary variables."

COMMODITIES

Nickel set to rise but there are reservations

Analysts at the stockbroking firms of Rowe & Pitman and Sheppards & Chase have been busy studying nickel and their weighty reports come to similar conclusions. They say the price will rise substantially over the next two or three years and nickel remains a very useful metal; therefore buy the major nickel shares.

At the risk of seeming ungrateful, I would like to register some reservations.

Nickel is a hard metal which is malleable, thermomagnetic and conductive. It has been particularly valuable since 1945 on superalloys, such as those in jet engines which resist temperatures over 1,800 degrees F. It is an abundant material, but immediate ore reserves of about 68m tonnes — perhaps 110 years' supply — are divided into 26 million tonnes of sulphide ores and 42 million tonnes of laterite ores.

The distinction is important. Sulphide ores are cheaper to process than lateritic ores and are found in countries such as Australia, Canada and Finland. Nickel mined in Ontario by Inco or Falconbridge — the Canadian companies which are the western world's two biggest nickel producers — cost $1.07 a lb in 1980. At the opppsite extreme, the Dominicana laterite mine 65.7 per cent owned by Falconbridge in the Dominican Republic spends $2.90 on every lb of nickel.

World production of nickel in 1980 was 753,000 tonnes, of which Canada contributed 194,000 and the Soviet Union 143,000. But stocks that year were 68,000 tonnes and in the face of the industrial recession mines are operating at 60 per cent of capacity. Some, such as Inco's Eximbal mine in Guatemala, have ceased production. The concentration is on sulphide ores, but even so the producer price is almost the same as two years ago. In Feburary 1980, Inco charged $3.25 a lb. The price rose but in December of last year it was cut to $3.29.

This might look a weak market but both brokers forecast that nickel prices should reach $5 a lb by the last quarter of 1984. I have my doubts.

First, London metal exchange free market prices are firmly below the producer price and seem to be discounting a substantial rise. Second, nickel stocks and — more important — under-utilization of capacity suggest that demand has to pick up a lot. Third, the timing depends too much on previous five-year nickel price cycles. Industrial demand is in the grip of a severe recession which does not compare with earlier downturns.

Nickel will go up, but it may not be as soon or as fast as thought.

Michael Prest

CAPITAL MARKETS

Mark may be right for revival

Bond dealers and analysts have watched a flood of dollar issues on the Euromarket this year. But there are the first faint signs that in the coming months fund managers and investors will look more kindly on the Deutschemark than they have for a while.

The evidence falls into two categories: the long-term and cyclical considerations, and the rather short-term changes occurring to interest rates and currencies. By the middle of the year these could combine to create a favourable climate for the Deutschemark.

The share of dollar bonds in total new issues has been declining on a secular trend. In 1971 the dollar accounted for 5 per cent of new issues when they were worth $7,700m. But by 1980 the percentage had fallen to 42 per cent from a market swollen to $38,000m.

Over the same period, the share taken by European currencies grew from 36 per cent to 51 per cent. The Deutsche mark raised its stake from 16 per cent to 22 per cent, while the Swiss franc followed from 11 per cent to 20 per cent. All other currencies were a long way behind.

This trend was not even, however. Expectations that the Deutsche mark would be revalued prompted a rapid upswing in Deutsche mark investments from the equivalent of $2,821m to $6,513m in three years of the seventies. Conversely, the inflow reflected the dollar's weakness, tempting some analysts to talk of a dollar-Deutsche mark cycle.

The idea has been revived again. Looking several months ahead one can argue that short-term factors will favour the German against the American currency. Lower oil prices will help the German balance of payments more than the American; and American interest rates, which have dominated the bond market by translation into record yields, could slip.

Some borrowers have probably anticipated this development, delaying their entry into the market until lower interest rates make Deutsche mark and Swiss franc offerings more attractive.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YIM
Toronto Dominion Bank 15-¼% 1983	100⅝	14.74
Ford 14-⅝% 1983	98⅛	15.81
ICI 11% 1983	95⅝	15.37
Sweden 15¼% 1983	100⅛	14.86
Continental Illinois 14-⅞% 1984	100⅛	14.56
G.M.A.C. 16⅛% 1984	102¼	15.26
Ford 16% 1984	99⅝	16.10
C.I.B.C. 14-⅛% 1984	98⅞	15.17
Wells Fargo 15-⅛% 1984	101⅛	14.42
A.R.D.B. 9-⅝% 1984	89¼	15.27
I.B.M. World Trade 14-⅜% 1985	104⅛	12.94
British Columbia M.F. 17% 1985	103⅝	15.46
Elf Aquitaine 8-⅛% 1985	85	15.60
Walt Disney 15-⅜% 1986	103⅝	14.47
Southern Cal. Edison 16-⅝% 1986	106	14.80
Citicorp 16-⅝% 1986	104¼	15.15
World Bank 10-⅛% 1987	84	14.81
R.C.A. 15-⅛% 1987	97⅞	16.13
Amoco U.K. 15-⅛ 1988	94	14.82
Japanese Dev. Bank 15-⅛% 1987	102	14.87
Montana Power 15-⅜% 1987	99½	15.52
Repsteel 11-⅛ 1988	81⅛	16.50
Western Mining 15-⅛% 1988	97	16.21
Alcoa Australia 16% 1989	100⅛	15.93
United Biscuits 11% 1990	77⅞	16.05
E.I.B. 16-⅜% 1991	105⅛	15.60
National Westminster 14-⅞% 1991	99⅝	14.79
Ontario Hydro 13-⅛% 1991	94⅝	14.58
Barclays Bank 8-⅛% 1992	71⅛	13.85
Hudson Bay 10% 1994	76⅛	14.27
Dow Chemicals 9-⅝% 1994	76	13.84
C.N.A. 15-⅛% 1996	96⅞	15.96

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
Alco Standard 9¼% 1994	95	4.22
Beatrice Foods 4½% 1992	71½	13.46
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988(SA)	81½	18.52
Ford 5% 1988	57	56.57
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	91½	31.47
INA 6% 1997	138	-0.08
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	73	50.54
Morgan J.P. 4-½% 1987	103	0.90
Revlon 4⅝% 1987	80	10.88
Sperry Rand 4½% 1988	69	28.18
Warner Lambert 4½% 1987	70	59.45
Xerox 5% 1988	65	182.09
DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	**Price**	**YIM**
O.K.B. 9% 1987	97¼	9.69
World Bank 9% 1988	97	9.66
E.I.B. 10% 1989	102	9.58
Asian Dev Bank 10% 1990	100¼	9.90
Australia 9-⅝ 1991	100	9.56
FLOATING RATE NOTES	**Price**	**Yld**
Lloyds Bank 1983	99.95	12.94
R.N.B. 1985	100.04	15.19
Standard & Chart 1984	100	12.94
I.B.J. 1985	100.05	15.24
Offshore Mining 1986	100.08	15.24
Midland Bank 1987	100	13.06
Credit National 1988	99.07	15.17
G.Z.B. 1989	99.95	16.01
Barclays Bank 1990	100	14.60
B.N.P. 1991	100⅛	16.63
Midland Bank 1992	99.04	13.77
Chase Manhattan 1993	100	15.75
Nat West. 1994	99⅝	15.67
Barclays Bank 1995	100⅛	15.86

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

WEEKLY LIST OF FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

	Latest price	Prev Price
Alb & Wilson 7¼ Deb '85-90	65¾	63¾
All Ply Hldgs 9¼ Ln '92-97	64	61
All Lyons 6¼ Deb '87-92	53½*	53½
Do 7¾ Ln '93-98	58	55½*
AB Foods 5¼ Ln '87-2002	20*	19½*
Assoc Elec 6 '78-83	91½	91½
Do 6¼ Deb '86-91	65	63¼
BICC 7¼ Deb '90-95	62	60½
BLMC 6 '98-2003	33½	32*
Do 7½ '87-92	45	43¼*
Do 8 Ln '98-2003	42¾	40*
BOC Int 5¾ Deb '81-86	89½	89
Do 9 Tonnage 1988	87⅞	87⅛
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	54	52*
Barclays Bank 8¼ '86-93	68½	65¾
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	65	62½*
Bass Ltd 3¼ Ln '87-92	44*	43¾*
Do 7¾ '92-97	57⅞*	56¾*
Do 8¼ Deb '87-92	67¾*	65¾*
Beecham 6¼ Ln '78-83	90½	89½
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	64¼*	61*
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	75	74¾
Birmid Qual 7½ Ln 87-92	49*	48*
Blue Circle 7 Deb '88-93	60¾*	60¾
Do 9 Deb '92-97	67½*	66½*
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	90*	88¼*
Do 7¾ '88-93	61	59¼*
Bridon 8 Deb '88-93	62½	62½
Brit Am Tob 7 Ln '82-87	83½	82*
Brit Shoe 7 '80-82	98¼	98¼
Brooke Bond 5¼ Ln 2003-08	37	37
Burmah Oil 8½ Ln '91-96	62¾	61½
Do 7½ Ln '81-86	79	77
Burton Gp 9¼ Ln '98-2003	65½*	61¾*
Cadbury Schweppes 8¼ Ln '94-2004	61	58¼
Coats Patons 4½ Ln 2002-07	33¾	32¼
Do 7½ '90-95	58	56½
Courage 6½ Ln 2004-09	47¼	45
Do 8 2nd Deb '89-94	65½	62½
Courtaulds 6½ Ln '94-96	54	49¼
Do 7 '82-87	73*	71¼*
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	63½*	60½*
Debenhams 6¼ 2nd Deb	51½*	51*
Do 6½ Ln '86-91	56*	54¾*
Do 7¾ Ln 2002-7	53	52¾
Distillers 7¼ '88-93	63½	61½
Dunlop 6¾ Deb '85-90	63½	61¾*
English Elec 6 Deb '80-85	80	79¼
Fisons 6¼ '84-89	65½	64
GEC 7¼ '87-92	62	57½*
Do 7¾ '88-93	63½*	60*
Gen Acc 7¾ '92-97	59½	58¼
Glaxo 7¼ '83-95	30p	29¾p
Glynwed 10¾ Ln '94-99	74*	72*
Grand Met 10 '91-96	71*	68½*
GUS 5¾ Ln	55½	55
Do 7½ Ln '83-88	69½*	69½*
Do 8½ Ln '93-98	62	60
Hawker Sid 7½ Deb '87-92	67	65¾
Huntley & Palmer 7¾	58¾	58¾
ICI 5½ Ln 94-2004	41½	43½
Do 7½ Ln 86-91	58¾	60
Do 8 88-93	63¾	65¾
Imperial Gp 10½ Ln 90-95	77¾	79¾
Do 7½ 2004-09	54½	55½
Initial PLC 8 Ln 88-93	60*	60½*
Land Securities 8½ '92-97	64½	66¾
Laporte 10¼ Deb '94-99	69⅝*	69¾
Lewis's Inv Tst 6½ 2nd '85-90	62*	63½*
Lucas 7¾ '85-88	66½*	68¾*
MEPC 8 Ln 2000-05	55½*	56¾*
Metal Box 10½ '92-97	73¾	78½
Midland Bank 10¾ Ln 93-98	77¾	79¾
Nat West Bank 9 Ln 1993	69	72
Rank Hovis 8⅞ Ln '91-95	64	66¾
Do 6¾ Ln 85-88	65¾	67½
Reckitt & Col 6¾ Deb '85-90	63½	65
Reed Int 7¼ Deb 90-95	66½*	66½
Rugby Port Cem 6 '93-98	46	48
Sainsbury (J) 7¼ Deb 87-92	66*	61¼
Scot Newcastle 5¾ Deb	85½	86½
Do 7¾ Deb '89-94	61½	65½
Slough Est 7½ Deb 85-90	64½	68½
Smith (W H) 5½ Ln	32¾	33½
Spillers 7 Deb '78-83	90½	90¾
Do 7¼ Deb '84-89	65¾	65¾
Tate and Lyle 7¼ Deb '89-94	57½*	57½*
Thomson Org 3 Deb '64-94	74½	77
Do 7¾ '87-92	58	61
Tilling (T) 8½ Ln 89-94	65¾	67
Tootal 4⅞ Perp Deb	32½	34¼
Truman Ltd 7¼ Deb '88-93	62*	62
Turner & Newall 8 Ln '87-92	64¾	64
UDS 7½ Deb '85-90	66½*	65*
Do 10½ Deb '89-94	74½*	77½
Unigate 6½ Ln '91-96	49½*	51
Do 7¾ Deb '86-91	67	67¼
Unilever 6¾ Deb '85-88	67¾*	69¾
Watney 7¼ Ln 94-99	51*	53
Do 8 Ln '90-93	59½*	62½
Whitbread 7¼ Ln '95-99	54½	56¼
Do 7¾ Ln '96-2000	55	59½
CONVERTIBLES		
Adwest 10⅛ '95-2000	230	230
AB Foods 7½ '94-2004	415*	415
BLMC 7¼ '82-87	55½	56½
Beechams 5 '84-94	340	340
Bowater 7 '92-97	109	105
Guest Keen 6¾ 1985	76½	78½
Imperial Gp 8 '85-90	73	74
Ind & Gen 3½ '94-99	150*	150
MEPC 6½ 95-2000	74½*	75*
Midland Bank 7½ '85-93	64½	65¾
Romney Tst 4¾ '73-98	120	117
Tate & Lyle 13 '94-99	95½	96
Temple Bar 6 '87-91	95	95

* Ex dividend

BROKER S VIEWS

Alarm over the battle to fix world oil prices

The oil market looks an alarming situation, according to James Capel, brokers. While the official price structure of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries should be maintained in the short term, the outlook for 1983 looks more doubtful.

One of the driving forces behind price erosion could be the financial objectives of individual producing countries with some trying to increase market share, Capel says. Downstream profits in Europe will be helped by refinery closures, but underlying competitive forces will tend to dampen margins.

Australia's Cooper Basin is still virtually unexplored by world standards, yet the success ratio of around 40 per cent is very high for such a sparsely drilled region. With excellent prospects for further oil and gas discoveries, plus rising real prices for gas, this is considered one of the best areas for oil and gas investment in Australia, Capel says. It features Australian Gas Light and CSR as good value.

Dowty look cheap, according to Henderson Crosthwaite. The share price has fallen far enough, and Dowty should start to regain relative strength. The export market for mining equipment is improving, and, looking as much as a year to 15 months ahead, it sees good prospects for the aerospace side. It suggests a repeat of 1980-81 profits in 1981-82, at £36m.

BTR is a buy because of the relative rapid earnings growth beyond 1983, according to de Zoete & Bevan. From 1981's £90.1m pretax level, it sees a progression in the following two years to £110m and £130.9m

Looking at the financial sector, Greenwell assesses Guinness Peat as a sell, Charterhouse and Schroders both buys, and Britannia Arrow a buy on weakness. Among the insurance groups, Britannic Assurance is a buy, as is Refuge Assurance.

Rowe & Pitman expects an increase in pretax profits from Unilever to £775m from £708.5m, and rates the shares merely a hold. Phillips & Drew are forecasting £785m for next year, and £885m the following year, and also rates the shares a hold.

Sally White

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13½%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds.	13½%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10%, £10,000 up to £50,000 11¼%, £50,000 and over 11½%.

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The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
1,253	Ass Brit Ind Culs	126	+1	10.0	7.9	—	—
4,226	Airsprung Group	73	+1	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
1,125	Armitage & Rhodes	75	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
12,159	Bardon Hill	199	+1	9.7	4.9	9.7	11.8
1,338	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	+2	15.7	14.7	—	—
5,030	Deborah Services	65	-1	6.0	9.2	3.2	6.1
4,079	Frank Horsell	128	-2	6.4	5.0	11.5	23.7
11,557	Frederick Parker	80	-1	6.4	8.0	4.1	7.8
960	George Blair	52	—	—	—	—	—
3,818	Ind Prec Castings	94	-1	7.3	7.8	6.8	10.7
2,616	Isis Conv Pref	109	+3	15.7	14.4	—	—
2,479	Jackson Group	98	+2	7.0	7.1	3.1	7.0
15,596	James Burrough	113	+1	8.7	7.7	8.2	10.4
2,581	Robert Jenkins	253	+3	31.3	12.4	3.5	8.9
3,180	Scruttons "A"	63	+2	5.3	8.5	9.5	8.9
3,881	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
2,885	Twinlock Ord	13½	—	—	—	—	—
2,157	Twinlock 15% ULS	79	+1	15.0	19.0	—	—
3,815	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
9,760	Walter Alexander	77	—	6.4	8.3	5.1	9.0
5,274	W. S. Yeates	226	+1	13.1	5.8	4.3	8.7

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

INTER-CITY PEOPLE

BRIGHTON
Driving force at CSMA

Rex Collier is the chairman of the travel service committee of the Civil Service Motoring Association, one of the few travel companies in this country which is still buoyant in these hard times.

He tells me that the Brighton-based CSMA has 225,000 members who pay a subscription of £5 a year for benefits such as 5 per cent off Channel crossings, as well as attractive rates at their own country club, Eaves Hall at Clitheroe, Lancashire.

Then there are the package tours — sorry but the Majorca and Rhine Cruise trips are already sold out, although bookings are now being taken for next month's QE2 visit to Philadelphia (£619 a head) for that city's tricentennial celebrations.

Collier, a retired *MoD* man, says civil servants who retire after 40 years' service do so with a tax-free gratuity ranging from £5,000 for a messenger to £23,000 for an assistant secretary.

"So what's a £3,000 holiday for himself and the wife? It's nothing", he adds.

Travelman Rex Collier

EDINBURGH
Stand and deliver

Peter Mason, the managing director of the construction company Norwest Holst Scotland, has let his lads loose on an unusual contract to build a new east stand at the home of the Scottish Rugby Union, the Murrayfield ground at Edinburgh.

The stand, which will seat 10,700 spectators, has to be ready within 40 weeks — and certainly no later than December 10 — so as to be ready for the first international of the 1983 season, Scotland v Ireland in January.

Scottish Rugby Union has yet to raise all the money it needs to cover the modernization of Murrayfield, which is likely to cost over £3m. However, I gather that the £2.2m needed for the new east stand is already in the SRU's sporran, so Norwest Holst's Mason can rest easy on that score, if not on that in the Scotland/Ireland match.

● *I look forward to the publication this week of a study by Anne Glyn-Jones of the prospects for small business in the Devon town of Honiton.*

Among the difficulties faced by the small businessperson noted by Miss Glyn-Jones are those of securing materials. She tells me she came across a creamery that could not get enough milk from the Milk Marketing Board (in Devon!), a hatchery that could not get enough eggs, and even a stonemason who could not get stones.

There is of course nothing sadder than an author who can't get a publisher, but Miss Glyn-Jones who is a researcher at Exeter University, has the backing both of the university and of Devon County Council for her study Small Firms in a Country Town *(£3.00).*

Anne Glyn-Jones: prospects

Ross Davies

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr Richard Pears has become managing director of Grundig International.

Mr Paul A. Smelt has been appointed group finance director of Telefusion.

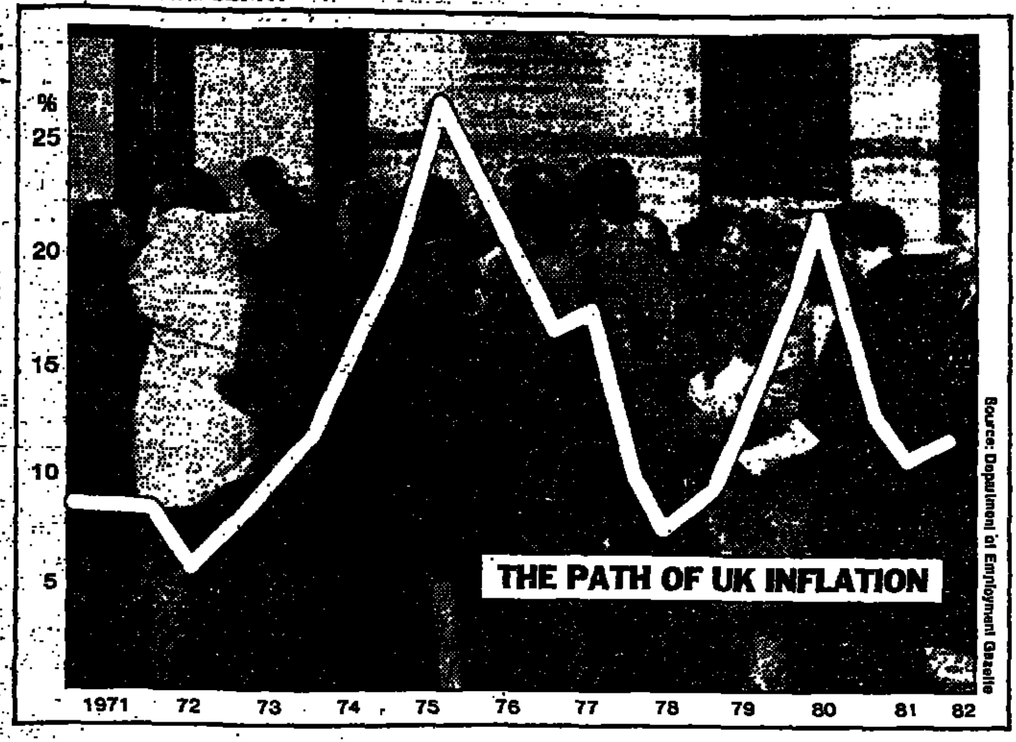
Mr P. A. FitzSimmons, finance director, and Mr D. E. Tagg, personnel and administration director, have been appointed to the board of Watney Mann and Truman Breweries.

Mr D. P. McNaughton has been appointed managing director of Wilsons' Manchester Brewery, succeeding **Mr J. M. W. Wilson**, who becomes director of property for the Grand Metropolitan Brewing and Retailing Division.

Dr Clifford North has been appointed technical director of G. E. A. Airexchangers. **Mr John Vernon** becomes sales director.

Some economists believe our suffering is to no avail. Frances Williams reports.

Should we learn to live with inflation?



The Treasury's model of the economy suggests that using tight money polices each 1 per cent fall in the annual inflation rate costs over four years the equivalent of 4 per cent of one year's Gross Domestic Product and an extra year's unemployment for 2½ per cent of the labour force.

Is reducing the rate of inflation really so important as to make these costs worthwhile. Will lower inflation improve Britain's economic prospects? And how much lower does it have to be?

The Government has argued that in the long run there is no trade-off between more inflation and more unemployment. On the contrary, it believes, inflation causes unemployment. Bringing the rate down to low levels is a pre-condition of sustained economic growth and prosperity.

The ways in which inflation can be said to cause unemployment are discussed by Roger Bootle, economist with stockbrokers Capel-Cure Myers, in the December issue of the *Three Banks Review*.

First, inflation causes unemployment because governments try to deal with it by deflationary policies which cause unemployment. This, however, simply begs the question at issue, which is why inflation is so harmful that painful remedies are required.

Secondly, inflation which is *more rapid* than that of trade rivals causes loss of competitiveness which leads to job losses in industries squeezed by imports at home or in export markets abroad.

Bootle argues that this loss of competitiveness can be offset by allowing the pound to fall, though past experience suggests that much of the benefit of depreciation is nullified by the attempts of wage-earners to recoup losses in real income.

However, far from trying to improve competitiveness *this government* attempted to bring down inflation by deliberately allowing the pound to rise during 1979 and 1980, with devastating consequences for industry. Even countries with an excellent inflation record, such as Germany or Switzerland, have lost competitiveness *through* exchange rate appreciation. So lower inflation is not necessarily a passport to greater competitiveness.

Thirdly, it is argued that inflation leads to a shift from profits to wages as workers secure higher pay rises than the firm can recoup through price rises. This leads to *lower investment* and to cutbacks in the number of workers firms employ.

Such a shift has undoubtedly taken place over the *last* 10 years or so but this is just as likely to be a cause of inflation, as workers attempt to increase their incomes at the expense of profits, as a consequence of it.

Deflationary policies, which rely on squeezing company finances in order to screw down wages, in fact make this profits pinch more severe.

Fourthly, inflation leads to uncertainty about real financial rewards. For example, a worker with a 10 per cent pay rise could see a big fall in living standards, unchanged standards or a substantial increase, depending on whether inflation turned out to be 15, 10 or 5 per cent and without any certain way of knowing in advance.

One of the most damaging effects of this uncertainty is *that businesses hold back on* investment because the real return (and the real cost of the money they may need to borrow) is unpredictable. This depresses employment.

However, there is no firm evidence that uncertainty is greater when inflation is higher. Reducing the average *level of inflation by a few per* cent may not mean the rate is less variable.

Finally, inflation may depress consumption and thus employment because people save more to restore the real value of their money savings. But if this is thought to be the mechanism, deliberately depressing consumption *through deflationary policies* is positively perverse.

Mr Bootle concludes that inflation causes unemployment only because it affects different groups of people (or countries) unequally or unpredictably. Deflationary policies designed to bring down the average rate of inflation do little to ameliorate this central problem, while inflicting considerable damage of their own.

A number of economists believe that it is not inflation as such that causes problems but the fact that it is imperfectly anticipated. This leads, for instance, to arbitrary *shifts* of income and wealth from creditors to debtors — including redistribution from old people living on savings to young people borrowing to set up home, and from households who lend the Government money by buying gilts to the Government which sees the *real value of its debt falling*.

The solution, these economists argue, is not to agonize over reducing inflation by a *few percentage* points, but to improve anticipation of inflation by widespread use of indexation for incomes, financial contracts and so on. Then the only costs of inflation will be the *relatively insignificant* administrative ones of changing price labels and so on.

"Provided that the costs of even perfectly anticipated inflation are not great, there is a good case for trying to cope with inflation by improving the degree to which inflation is anticipated, and ensuring that all parts of the economy are allowed to adjust to it," Roger Bootle argues.

There are even some economists, though fewer than there used to be, who believe that inflation has some positive benefits. In particular it provides an automatic reconciliation of the battle between competing groups for a higher share of national output.

This argument has lost some of its force during the 1970s because experience of rapid inflation has led to the final loss of "money illusion". All groups are wise *to the fact that inflation* erodes living standards. The distributional struggle is seen increasingly for what it is, without the prospect of rapid economic growth to square the circle by giving to the *poor without taking from the* rich.

Without sufficient authority to compel a particular distribution of income, or sufficient consensus about what it should be, a tendency towards continuing and perhaps accelerating inflation may be inevitable.

Tackling inflation by creating unemployment, however, is likely to exacerbate the very distributional conflict which produces inflation in the first place.

Many economists, however, not by any means hardline monetarists, share with the Government the belief that *inflation must be controlled* if the economy is to grow on a sustainable basis, *because they see the choice* not between a high steady rate and a low steady rate but between a steady rate and an accelerating one.

What are we left with? There seems to be little *evidence* that knocking a few percentage points off inflation produces benefits that justify the immense costs of achieving it through restrictive financial policies. Inflation, unlike deflation, does *not* cripple the economy. While undesirable, it is tolerable (and, through indexation and so on, could be made more so). Mass unemployment is not. A policy of deflation also fails *to tackle the underlying* causes of inflation. It exacerbates the distributional conflict, and does little to improve the pay bargaining system.

When demand revives, inflation is all too likely to pick up again, perhaps worse than before, as workers seek *compensation* for living standards and companies try to restore eroded profit margins.

Either we accept it and adjust to it as best we can, as some other high-inflation *countries have done, or* we tackle it at source by attempting, through an incomes policy or otherwise, to bring a degree of consensus into the process of fixing incomes.

The most worrying feature of the Government's strategy is, as Roger Bootle says: "the *dreadful* prospect that granted success against inflation, granted even continuing success, after all we have been through, and with a now much weaker economic base, the underlying problems of the British economy would remain much as they were, almost unaffected by *what* the Government would regard as a tremendous achievement."

Business Editor
A Pandora's Box from Sir Geoffrey

The indexation of capital gains tax and the decision to open up index-linked government stocks to all are potentially the most revolutionary moves in the savings market for a decade of more. Certainly they are the most radical measures announced in last week's Budget and will have far-reaching implications for the investing institutions, the movement of sterling, conventional gilts, equities and the Government's funding programme.

First, there is debate on how indexing for everybody will affect the institutions. There is a school which suggest that a major selling point *of the exempt funds* was their tax efficiency. Now that the taxpayer on the Clapham omnibus can enjoy the same advantages, the argument runs, the funds must henceforth *demonstrate their ability to* innovate. And indeed a life office has already been quick off the mark by introducing a unit-linked gilt fund.

Doubtless the banks, *other life offices and unit* trusts will follow suit with schemes designed to offer savers full protection against inflation. More importantly for the future structure of the savings industry, these *schemes* are likely to tighten the grip of the institutions after the private investors initial fling with the 2 per cent Treasury stock 1988 which will meet with an enthusiastic response this week. In the three working days since the index-linked *issues led the way to* one of the largest gilt-edged bonanzas in living memory. So much for any hopes the Government may have harboured about cutting down the power of the instititions through indexation for all. The middle-men will survive and thrive.

But whatever the competition, the basic principle is revolutionary. The new indexed stock is kin to the creation of a new currency and has more in common with property or an equity than with a conventional gilt. Investors if they hold the stock for six years can *calculate exactly their capital* return.

And since it has virtually no competition internationally it is a fair assumption that OPEC will regard the new instrument as a *profitable* and easily accessible alternative to *oil* in the ground.

This brings us to the impact on sterling. *This* could be substantial in the medium-term, although the Government *must be hoping* that a rush will be avoided, firstly because the oil *producers*'financial surplus has dwindled and secondly, because other countries will introduce index-linked issues of their own.

Should the rush on index stocks become embarrassing, the Government has the option of buying in conventional gilts, or alternatively, selling more indexers to mop up the demand. The problem with the first *option is that* it could wreck the market, while the second course would merely lower the real return, already down from 3 per cent to 2½ per cent last week.

Third, other savings instruments like bank and building society deposits will become less attractive. Holders will switch (albeit slowly) into investments which offer a large element of capital gain.

Fourth, and most important, is the question raised by the philosophy of *idexation*. Does it build in inflationary expectations or *does it focus minds on real* instead of nominal values? The answer is almost certainly the latter. Indexation of savings without indexation of say wages, and prices as in Brazil, should *not inflate expectations*. It should on the other hand, kill the notion of paper profits which has been the main feature of the housing market for the past decade time since 1945. The immediate future is likely to see the pension funds and life offices pulling out of *index stocks* as the real return falls further away from the 3 per cent minimum they feel actuarily worthwhile. The gap will be filled by private and foreign investors.

Longer-term, indexation could have a profound impact on investment flows, *and how the institutions sell* their wares. Unwittingly or not, the Chancellor may have opened a Pandoras Box.

The EMS: a muted celebration

INTERNATIONAL OUTLOOK: EUROPEAN MONETARY SYSTEM

By Peter Norman

Brussels.

The European Monetary System celebrated its third birthday this weekend. Since coming into operation after an inauspicious delay of nearly three months, it has become established as one of the totems of the European Community.

The thrice yearly summit gatherings of EEC leaders invariably put on record a few reverent words praising *its success. The EEC* Commission fusses over it like a 19th century nanny, jealous that the member states are responsible for its development and always proposing ways in which the infant can grow and become a credit to the bureacrats in Brussels.

To its credit, the European *Monetary System* (EMS) has undoubtedly acted as a stabilising influence on the currencies of those countries that are full members.

But it has fallen short of many of the hopes and fears *invested in it* during the summer of 1978 when Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France pushed ahead with the idea of creating a zone of *monetary stability* in Europe in defiance of the scepticism of the British Government of Mr James Callaghan.

On the debit side, it has failed to contribute to a narrowing of differences in the economic development of the richer and poorer EEC member states.

It has *not* provided the Europeans with an effective weapon against the movements of the dollar on foreign exchange markets and the vagaries of American economic and monetary policies. The system, which was inspired in part by a wish to "do something" about the weak dollar of the Carter Presidency, failed then just as it has failed over the past *year to deal with the strong* dollar and high interest rates arising from the policies of *President Reagan.*

There have been five adjustments made to the *central* rates at which the currencies participating fully in the exchange rate regime of the EMS are linked.

While it would be wrong to hold such changes against *the system*—it was specifically intended to provide for fixed but adjustable exchange rates in Europe— it would be equally false to dismiss the changes as a matter of mere routine.

They are a symptom of weakness in that they bear witness to the lack of economic convergence between the member states. Moreover, the most recent adjustment provoked by Belgium's wish for a large devaluation of its franc was damning proof that in monetary affairs the national interest must in the end count above the international.

Since the EMS was first mooted, Belgium had been *counted as its truest supporter*. But in the row over its plans to steal a competitive march on its fellow EEC member states through a 12 per cent devaluation, the Belgian Government threatened at *one point to leave the* system.

The whole episode has poisoned relations with Luxembourg, with which Belgium has formed an economic union for 60 years. Although the EMS is supposed to promote monetary and economic cooperation in the EEC, the first the Luxembourg authorities knew of the Belgian plans was when Herr Horst Schulmann, the West German *chairman* of the EEC monetrary committee, summoned them on Friday night to a hastily called meeting in Brussels the following day.

Friction can happen in the best run families. But the nasty *taste left by* the February central rate adjustments has come at a particularly inopportune time.

For the global economic factors that helped to contribute to the success of the EMS in limiting exchange rate fluctuation could cease to operate in the future.

When the *EMS was in the* process of being set up, the overriding fear of many *European* governments was that their currencies would be dragged upwards in the wake of the deutschmark. The German currency appeared to have an almost limitless potential for revaluation on foreign exchange markets.

Some governments like the French were prepared to *risk* hitching their currencies to the deutschmark in the hope that hard currency *policies* would force inflation out of their domestic economies. Others *like* Belgium and Denmark had little choice because of the relative smallness *of their* economies and their high dependence on bilateral trade with Germany. The Labour government decided to keep Britain out of the EMS partly because it feared the loss of competitiveness that would follow membership of a Deutschmark currency zone.

But to everybody's *surprise* Germany turned, under the impact of the second major increase in oil prices, from a surplus to a deficit country and ran up the highest balance of payments deficit of any industrial country in 1980.

This weakening of Germ*any's external position* helped disguise the fact that France, the other pole in the EMS, was making heavy weather in tackling inflation. Despite a dogged policy of austerity, Giscard's Prime *Minister M Raymond* Barre failed to hold inflation below 10 per cent. The rate of price increases has been moving upwards since the EMS was created and the socialist Government of President Mitterrand will he hard-pressed to keep inflation at the 13.75 per cent annual rate forecast for this year by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

In West Germany, there are signs that the country is pulling out of the inflationary spiral caused by the second oil crisis. The rate of consumer price increases dropped below 6 per cent in February and the recent 4.2 per cent wage settlement in the key metal and engineering sector, lends substance to hopes that inflation may fall below 5 per cent this year.

Other indicators also point to a divergence in economic *performance between France* and Germany. The OECD has forecast that France will run a current account balance of payments deficit of around $6,800m for the second year running in 1982 while Germany's payments have been moving rapidly into equilibrium over the past nine months and could, according to some experts, show a modest surplus this year.

The *Mitterrand* Government's plans to boost state spending by increasing the *borrowing* requirement also compare unfavourably with Bonn's efforts to keep public *deficits* under control, even though according to EEC Commission figures France's net borrowing as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product will, at 3.1 per cent this year, be below the German level of 3.6 per cent.

Other uncertainties must be added to the divergence in economic performance between France and Germany. Belgium, for example, is *likely* to move from being in the low inflation West German camp this year. Last *month's franc* devaluation could push the rate of price rises up to 10 per cent creating further pressure for a currency adjustment.

But the biggest imponderable is totally outside Europe's control. The EMS has been shielded in part by the strength of the dollar which *has lumped together* all continental currencies as "weak". What shou;d happen to European exchange rates if, as European statesmen hope, American interest rates fall and international investment *capital* switches out of the dollar?

The EMS is now operating in an economic environment that is rather similar to that in which the European "currency snake" operated in the *1970s* - and France *had to* drop out of that institution twice.

Because member states have failed sufficiently to coordinate their economic policies and have ignored the *original* timetable for institutional development of the EMS, it looks much more *like the* Snake than the monetary "system" envisaged at the Bremen and Brussels summits in 1978.

The EMS provides a modest framework for certain exchange rate disciplines, but *depends* for its survival on the political will of the member states. The Belgian threats in the February realignment showed how fragile this can be.

Against the good achieved in limiting currency fluctuations must be set the dangers which arise from fixing unrealistic exchange rates. Today the mark and the guilder are undervalued against the other members of *the system and especially the* French franc.

EEC finance ministers and central banks are working on various limited developments of the EMS to provide an appropriate aura of success to accompany its third birthday and the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Rome at the end of this month. But the changes will be largely symbolic, conferring, *for example*, a greater importance on the European Currency Unit while leaving *it to* markets and ordinary mortals to translate wishes into fact when conditions allow.

For Britain EMS membership would have been a real benefit when sterling soared on foreign exchange markets at the beginning of the 1980s. Full British membership would also have given the EMS a political stimulus that could have promoted its development. With the system now facing a more hostile economic environment, it needs still more political support from all EEC member states if it is to *contribute* to a more balanced economic development in the European Community.

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, March 26. § Contango Day, March 29. Settlement Day, April 5.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS							
800m	Treas	8¼%	1982	98⅝	..	8.354	12.430
1600m	Exch	9¼%	1982	98⅛	• ..	9.427	13.042
800m	Exch	8¼%	1983	96⅞	..	9.045	13.080
1000m	Exch	3%	1983	92½	−1⅛	3.243	11.675
1550m	Treas	12%	1983	98⅞	•−⅛	12.138	13.229
600m	Treas	9¼%	1983	96⅜	−⅛	9.597	12.271
800m	Exch	13½%	1983	100	−⅛	13.498	13.467
900m	Exch	10%	1983	95⅝	−¼	10.459	12.856
500m	Fund	5½%	1982-84	90	−½	6.111	11.685
1100m	Exch	11¼%	1984	96¾	..	11.625	13.197
1100m	Exch	14%	1984	100⅞	..	13.882	13.503
1250m	Exch	3%	1984	84	−⅛	3.573	11.193
1030m	Treas	12%	1984	96⅞	•−¼	12.388	13.465
1000m	Treas	15%	1985	103¼	+⅛	14.530	13.605
1000m	Exch Cv	12%	1985	96⅜	•+½	12.451	13.496
1250m	Treas	3%	1985	77⅛	−⅛	3.959	11.548
1100m	Treas	11½%	1985	93¾	+⅛	12.265	13.896
1300m	Exch	12¼%	1985	95⅛	+¼	12.873	13.964
1150m	Exch	11¾%	1986	93½	+½	12.564	13.934
800m	Treas	3%	1986	73	−½	4.110	11.280
1150m	Treas	12%	1986	93½	+½	12.829	14.067
600m	Treas	8½%	1984-86	86¼	+1⅛	9.854	12.549
1000m	Exch	14%	1986	99¼	+11/16	14.107	14.211
500m	Exch	13¼%	1987	97⅝	+1⅛	13.575	13.919
MEDIUMS							
559m	Fund	6½%	1985-87	80⅛	−⅛	8.311	12.362
1250m	Treas	12%	1987	96½	+1⅛	13.046	14.097
500m	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	79½	−⅛	9.878	13.128
1052m	Trans	3%	1978-88	62	−1⅛	4.867	11.865
1950m	Treas	11½%	1989	89⅛	+⅛	13.003	14.180
601m	Treas	5%	1986-89	63	• ..	7.890	12.641
850m	Treas	13%	1990	96⅞	+⅛	13.722	14.131
1000m	Exch	12½%	1990	91⅞	•+⅛	13.573	14.179
600m	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	77½	−¼	10.936	13.225
2000m	Treas	11¾%	1991	89⅝	+⅛	13.400	14.251
400m	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	62⅞	•−⅛	9.100	12.713
600m	Exch	11%	1991	88½	+⅛	13.065	14.031
850m	Treas	12¾%	1992	94⅛	+⅛	13.778	14.184
600m	Treas	10%	1992	80¼	+½	12.562	13.840
1150m	Exch	12¼%	1992	90⅛	+⅛	13.645	14.160
1000m	Exch	13½%	1992	95⅞	•+⅛	14.048	14.219
1100m	Treas	12½%	1993	92¾	+½	13.783	14.181
600m	Fund	6%	1993	59⅞	−⅛	10.020	12.741
1250m	Treas	13¾%	1993	101⅛	+1	14.104	14.191
600m	Treas	14½%	1994	102½	+1	14.235	14.158
1800m	Exch	13½%	1994	100⅛	+1⅛	14.123	14.270
1350m	Exch	12½%	1994	91¼	+⅛	13.808	14.154
900m	Treas	9%	1994	76½	+¼	12.234	13.388
1500m	Treas	12%	1995	89⅛	+⅞	13.720	14.141
214m	Gas	3%	1990-95	45⅛	−1⅛	6.719	11.114
800m	Exch	10¼%	1995	79⅜	+⅛	13.119	13.896
900m	Treas	12¾%	1995	96¼	+1	13.778	13.992
800m	Treas	14%	1996	100⅛	+1¼	14.163	14.209
600m	Treas	9%	1992-96	72⅝	+⅛	12.400	13.378
1350m	Treas	15¼%	1996	112⅛	+1⅛	14.306	14.167
800m	Exch	13¼%	1996	100⅛	+1½	13.806	13.902
1000m	Treas IL	2%	1996	106	•+1⅞	1.894	1.524
41m	Rdmptn	3%	1986-96	45⅛	•−1¼	6.639	10.371
LONGS							
1500m	Treas	13¾%	1997	98	+1⅛	13.792	13.877
1000m	Exch	10½%	1997	80⅛	+1⅛	13.109	13.664
800m	Treas	8¾%	1997	71	..	12.387	13.253
1000m	Exch	15%	1997	110⅛	+1½	14.314	14.233
1000m	Treas	6¾%	1995-98	62⅞	−⅛	11.227	12.583
1100m	Treas	15½%	1998	109⅛	•+2	14.223	14.081
2100m	Exch	12%	1998	92¼	+1⅛	13.565	13.790
600m	Treas	9½%	1999	76⅛	+½	12.693	13.281
2900m	Exch	12¼%	1999	89½	•+1⅛	13.631	13.805
500m	Treas	10½%	1999	83⅛	+1	13.122	13.522
1050m	Treas	13%	2000	96⅞	+1⅛	13.727	13.803
1250m	Treas	14%	1998-01	104⅛	+1⅞	14.004	14.003
1550m	Exch	12%	1999-02	90	+1¼	13.590	13.735
1500m	Treas	13¾%	2000-03	101¼	+2	13.840	13.843
800m	Treas	11½%	2001-04	86⅛	•+1⅛	13.293	13.420
443m	Fund	3½%	1999-04	37	−⅞	9.609	11.434
2050m	Treas	12½%	2003-05	96⅛	+1⅞	13.486	13.533
1000m	Treas IL	2%	2006	102	+1¾	1.983	1.930
600m	Treas	8%	2002-06	65⅛	•+⅛	12.198	12.553
2500m	Treas	11¾%	2003-07	89⅛	+1⅛	13.342	13.425
1250m	Treas	13½%	2004-08	99⅛	•+1⅞	13.563	13.568
1000m	Treas	5½%	2008-12	45	−⅛	11.481	11.865
600m	Treas	7¾%	2012-15	64⅞	−⅛	12.237	12.380
1000m	Exch	12%	2013-17	95½	+1⅛	12.987	12.994
361m	Consols	4%		31⅛	+⅛	12.943	..
1909m	War Ln	3½%		30	+⅛	12.073	..
216m	Conv	3½%		33	• ..	10.558	..
56m	Treas	3%		22⅞	•+⅛	13.020	..
273m	Consols	2½%		20⅛	•+⅛	12.263	..
476m	Treas.	2½%	Aft 75	19⅝	•+⅛	12.666	..

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

SPORT

FOOTBALL: LEAGUE CUP FINAL

Monarchs show their ruling class

By Stuart Jones

Liverpool 3 Tottenham 1

The ruling monarchs in the end refused to be usurped. Liverpool, the red giants who have bestrode the land for more than a decade, extended their empire on Saturday by suppressing the fresh, golden talent of Tottenham Hotspur to retain the League Cup, sponsored by the National Dairy Council, at Wembley. During Bob Paisley's reign of eight years, they have gathered 16 titles.

Liverpool needed extra time in which to exert their authority but their style, so simple and yet unique, proved irresistible. Spurs sat on the throne for more than an hour but, growing weary, they found it increasingly uncomfortable there and lost more than the final itself. Admiration for the conquerors is therefore balanced by sympathy for the conquered. Loverpool are as accustomed to victory as Spurs are unaccustomed to defeat. they lost their unbeaten record at Wembley after eight visits, their unbeaten run of 16 successive games and their hopes of a "grand slam". There are no doubts about the character of Liverpool but Spurs must now match such resilience if they are not to suffer the same fate that befell Ipswich Town last season.

Their power supply is certain to be weakened when their little generator, Ardiles, leaves at the beginning of April for Argentina and they have some 25 games still to complete before the end of May.

They needed the foundation of silver on which to build their confidence but instead Liverpool, barely requiring to fill their cupboard of more riches, stole it away from them.

Spurs, after displaying an alarming propensity for living dangerously, took the lead within a dozen minutes. A flick from Hazard, a measured ball from Hoddle, and Lawrenson, a man for all positions, found himself tied up in knots. Archibald, running in the footsteps of hope, unravelled the untidiness with the help of a rebound and beat the advancing Grobbelaar.

Heavy rain fell briefly and, while the Gods used Wembley's roof as a drum kit, so Liverpool began to pick up their own familiar rhythm, the neat drum roll of passes richocheting around midfield. Their pattern is thee slow waltz with patient attacks taking minutes in their formation. Spurs favour the quickstep, striking within seconds.

Before the interval Lee could have scored with a header and Rush, clearly overrawed by the occasion, should have but miskicked from five yards. Even then, in spite of some majestically memorable moments from Hoddle and Ardiles, the signs were ominous for Spurs. After the break, there was no mistaking them as Liverpool took almost complete control.

Hazard linking in turn with three colleagues, produced one opportunity before he was replaced by Villa, visibly lacking match practice.

Liverpool then brought on Johnson for the disappointing McDermott, who at last signalled their recovery with a nonchalant drive. Dalglish, holding, turning so dangerousy, twice went close and Rush hit the side netting from close range.

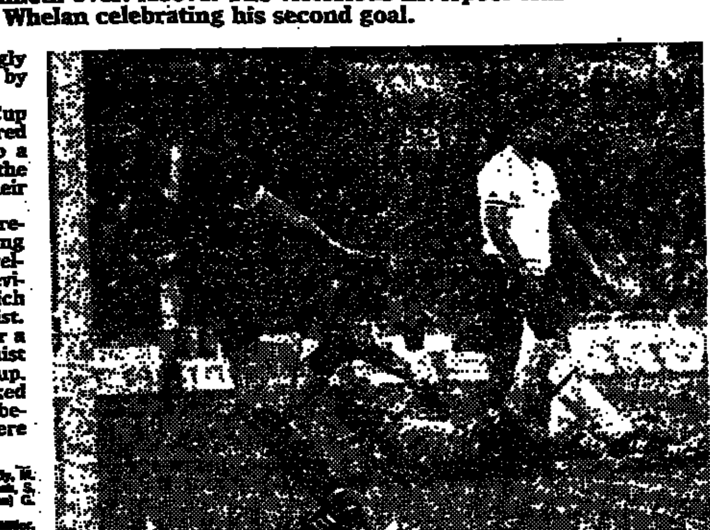
With a final flourish, Hoddle burst through ten minutes from the end Grobbelaar parried his shot and Archibald saw his effort cleared off the line. But when Tottenham's resistance, tattered as it was by now, was about to be rewarded, a 20-year old Dubliner making his Wembley bow crowned an outstanding afternoon with just three minutes of normal time to go.

Whelan, carefully nurtured in the nurseries of Home Park and Anfield, made his League debut less than a year ago but has since blossomed into one of the most exciting prospects in the country. he had already fulfilled his role in silencing the talented Hoddle and, when Johnson's low cross came over, he elegantly swept home the equaliser that Liverpool deserved.

After 717 minutes Clemence' had at last conceded a goal in the competition. As the sides awaited extra time, Spurs sank exhausted to their knees and Liverpool, now buoyant, stood in eager expectation. The sluggish Villa, the hero of last season's FA Cup, held Tottenham's now forlorn hopes once Ardiles had started limping. Hoddle, too, was struggling, and Galvin could hardly break into a run.

Not so Liverpool. Not even Clemence, their former goalkeeper, could stop them as first Whelan, accepting the most open of invitations, from Dalglish, and then Rush, nervously exchanging passes with Johnson in the dying seconds, assured them of victory.





Milking the cups that runneth over. Above: The victorious Liverpool team and below: Whelan celebrating his second goal.

Of the four goals, interestingly enough, not one was scored by an Englishman.

Perryman followed League Cup tradition and led his shattered side up the steps and then to a warming ovation, around the ground. "we'll be back," their supporters cried.

Souness, once of Spurs received the two cups before taking his troops off into the celebrations and towards the inevitable crate of "milk jokes" which Mr. Paisley could not resist. Liverpool also travel abroad for a quarter final second leg, againt CSKA Sofia in the European Cup. They fly off today but it looked as though the delighted Grobbelaar was preparing to walk there on his hands.

LIVERPOOL: B. Grobbelaar, P. Neal, A. Kennedy, M. Lawrenson, R. Whelan, P. Thompson, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, I. Rush, T. McDermott (sub, D. Johnson) G. Souness.

TOTTENHAM: R. Clemence; C. Hughton, P. Miller, P. Price, M. Hazard, (sub, R. Villa), S. Perryman, P. Ardiles, S. Archibald, A. Galvin, G. Hoddle, G. Crooks.

A day when the goal flow ran dry

By Norman Fox

What made Liverpool's League Cup final recovery and victory at Wembley all the more pleasant for them was that only Arsenal made any significant progress behind their backs in the championship.

Arsenal's home victory over Ipswich Town was only by a 1—0 margin, but a goal at Highbury these days constitutes drama and with three games in hand over the leaders, that pitilessly-criticized team could yet achieve the season's final irony. As if in warning not to fiddle with the rules, the season of the three-point win could finish with champions whose games have averaged 0.8 of a goal.

Southampton, who by comparison with Arsenal score almost as freely as the Globetrotter, screamed to a halt on Saturday with a goalless draw at home to West Bromwich Albion. Lawrie McMenemy might have been tempted to boom his frustration across Sunday's headlines, but with commendable propriety he said "It's not for me to criticize the way other teams play".

Southampton were grateful to discover that the only team who could have caught them on Saturday, Swansea City, were similarly frustrated and goalless at home to Coventry City, against whom it is remarkable difficult not to score.

With Manchester United not playing, the combination of results left Liverpool all the stronger, especially psychogoically as they have to meet Tottenham Hotspur twice in league games. Spurs also have a clutch of matches in had, but may have lost their momentum.

Tottenham and Liverpool now put down the challenge of the League Cup and concentrate on European trophies. Liverpool escaped from Wembley with no serious injuries, but will face CSKA Sofia in Wednesday's European Cup tie in Bulgaria without Hansen, who missed Saturday's final with ligament trouble.

They have plenty of work still to do after an unconvincing 1-0 win over Sofia at Anfield, but Tottenham, who beat Eintracht Frankfurt 2-0 in the first leg of their Cup Winners' Cup tie, may have to hang on without Ardiles and Hoddle, both injured. There was some encouragement from Germany, however: Eintacht lost 5-2 to Stuttgart.

Aston Villa's defiant, far-away 0-0 draw with Dynamo Kiev in the Crimea left them well placed to win the return of their European Cup tie at Villa park. A 3-1 win over Wolverhampton Wanderers added to the confidence not only of the team but to the stature of the new manager, Tony Barton, who has yet to lose a match. He is still called "caretaker", but not to his face.

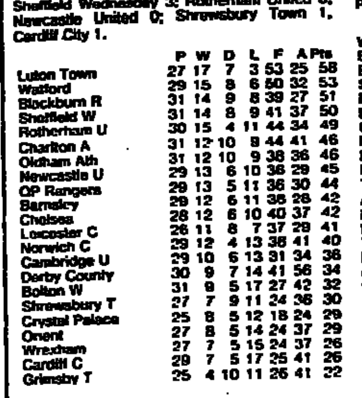
Another newcomer to management, Emlyn Hughes, has charged through the second division in a manner consistent with his days at Liverpool. His Rotherham United team had won nine successive matches, but stumbled to an ugly 0-0 draw at home to Newcasstle United. Their last defeat was by Watford, who themselves were given a surprise on Saturday when they lost 4-2 at Norwich, where they had led 2-1 at half time.

...rrespondent Dublin, March ...

...money, a winner at Cheltenham is still a top priority with Ir... trainers. That explains why th... are more than 50 Irish hurdl... and steeplechasers booked ... make the journey to Chelt...ham, including multiple r...resentation in a number of t... races.

For those optimistic enough ... look for a long-priced winner i... the opening event tomorrow, th... Waterford Crystal Supreme Novice Hurdle, I recommend Boreen Prince. He is the first runner here for the Limerick trainer Andrew McNamara, and was ... comfortable 20-1 winner of th... Sachs Hotel Hurdle at Leopards...town beating Gamble Hall.

Jeremy Maxwell started th... season believing that Goi... Straight would win the Ark... Challenge Trophy. He met with ...setback and is out for the ...



RESULTS AND TABLES

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford 2 Chesterfield 0; Bristol City 0, Lincoln City 1; Chester 0, Plymouth Argyle 3; Fulham 1, Burnley 1; Huddersfield Town 0, Bristol Rovers 2; Newport County 1, Portsmouth 1; Oxford United 0, Southend United 2; Preston North End 1, Exeter 0; Walsall 1, Carlisle United 1; Wimbledon 0, Reading 0.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Fulham	30	14	10	6	48	30	52
Carlisle U	29	15	6	8	40	29	51
Chesterfield	31	15	6	10	42	34	51
Lincoln C	31	13	10	8	47	29	49
Reading	33	13	9	11	48	51	48
Burnley	30	12	11	7	43	35	47
Oxford U	28	13	7	8	37	29	46
Southend U	31	12	10	9	36	30	46
Bristol Rovers	32	13	7	12	41	48	46
Millwall	31	12	9	10	42	38	45
Walsall	32	11	11	10	40	32	44
Brentford	32	12	7	13	33	31	43
Plymouth A	32	11	9	12	41	38	42
Gillingham	30	11	7	12	41	42	40
Portsmouth	32	9	13	10	36	37	40
Huddersfield T	32	10	9	13	43	42	39
Exeter C	31	11	6	14	50	52	39
Swindon T	31	9	11	11	40	43	38
Doncaster R	30	10	7	13	38	47	37
Preston NE	30	9	8	13	28	38	35
Newport County	31	8	10	13	34	38	34
Bristol City	31	8	9	14	29	39	33
Chester	30	7	9	14	32	48	30
Wimbledon	28	7	7	14	33	52	28

FOURTH DIVISION: Bury 2, Bournemouth 2; Crewe Alexandra 0, Mansfield Town 2; Port Vale 2, Blackpool 0; Sheffield United v Bradford City — postponed; Torquay United 1, Hartlepool 1; Tranmere Rovers 0, Northampton Town 2; York City 4, Peterbouough United 3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Wigan A	32	19	10	3	58	29	67
Bradford C	31	19	6	6	63	33	63
Peterborough U	31	18	7	6	55	34	61
Sheffield U	30	17	9	4	54	27	60
Bournemouth	32	16	12	4	40	22	60
Bury	32	15	11	6	64	40	56
Colchester U	31	16	7	8	64	39	55
Port Vale	33	13	12	8	42	35	51
Blackpool	32	13	9	10	54	41	48
Hull City	30	11	8	11	46	43	41
Torquay United	32	10	11	11	34	33	41
Aldershot	32	11	8	13	41	50	41
Hereford U	29	8	14	7	38	41	38
Hartlepool	32	9	11	12	51	57	38
Tranmere R	34	8	14	12	33	43	38
Darlington	32	8	11	13	37	45	35
Mansfield T	33	9	7	17	46	59	34
Stockport C	30	9	4	17	33	50	31
York City	30	8	6	16	41	64	30
Rochdale	30	6	11	13	30	39	29
Halifax Town	31	4	16	11	31	48	28
Scunthorpe U	31	7	7	17	30	58	28
Northampton T	33	7	6	20	39	62	27
Crewe A	31	5	5	21	16	50	20

SECOND DIVISION: Blackburn Rovers 2, Grimsby Town 0; Cambridge United 2, Bolton Wanderers 1; Derby County 4, Crystal Palace 1; Leicester City 3, Queens Park Rangers 2; Norwich City 4, Watford 2; Oldham Athletic 0, Sheffield Wednesday 3; Rotherham United 0, Newcastle United 0; Shrewsbury Town 1, Cardiff City 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Luton Town	27	17	7	3	53	25	58
Watford	29	15	8	6	50	32	53
Blackburn R	31	14	9	8	39	27	51
Sheffield W	31	14	8	9	41	37	50
Rotherham U	30	15	4	11	44	34	49
Charlton A	31	12	10	9	44	41	46
Oldham Ath	31	12	10	9	38	36	46
Newcastle U	29	13	6	10	36	29	45
QP Rangers	29	13	5	11	36	30	44
Barnsley	29	12	6	11	38	28	42
Chelsea	28	12	6	10	40	37	42
Leicester C	26	11	8	7	37	29	41
Norwich C	29	12	4	13	38	41	40
Cambridge U	29	10	6	13	31	34	36
Derby County	30	9	7	14	41	56	34
Bolton W	31	9	5	17	27	42	32
Shrewsbury T	27	7	9	11	24	36	30
Crystal Palace	25	8	5	12	18	24	29
Orient	27	8	5	14	24	37	29
Wrexham	27	7	5	15	24	37	26
Cardiff C	29	7	5	17	25	41	26
Grimsby T	25	4	10	11	26	41	22

SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Airdrieonians 0, Dundee 2; Dundee United 5, Partick Thistle 1; Hibernian 2, Morton 2; Rangers 1, Aberdeen 3; St Mirren 2, Celtic 5.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Celtic	23	15	5	3	48	23	35
Rangers	23	10	8	5	37	30	28
Aberdeen	22	10	7	5	31	21	27
St Mirren	23	10	7	6	38	30	27
Hibernian	26	8	10	8	29	25	26
Dundee United	22	9	7	6	38	21	25
Morton	24	7	7	10	22	34	21
Airdrieonians	23	5	6	12	28	48	16
Dundee	24	6	3	15	32	48	15
Partick T	24	3	8	13	19	37	14

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Ayr United 1, Motherwell 1; Dumbarton 0, Clydebank 2; Falkirk 1, Dunfermline 0; Hamilton 2, St Johnstone 0; Queen of South 1, Hearts 5; Queens Park 3, Stirlingshire 0; Raith Rovers 0, Kilmarnock 3.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Motherwell	28	18	7	3	70	24	43
Hearts	27	13	7	7	42	26	33
Kilmarnock	26	10	12	4	31	19	32
Clydebank	28	14	4	10	46	41	32
St Johnstone	27	12	7	8	45	37	31
Ayr United	26	11	8	7	35	28	30
Falkirk	29	9	12	8	40	34	30
Hamilton A	29	12	6	11	40	39	30
Dunfermline	28	8	10	10	33	44	26
Dumbarton	27	8	7	12	36	48	23
Queens Park	27	7	8	12	24	28	22
Raith Rovers	27	9	4	14	21	42	22
E Stirling	28	5	7	16	25	53	17
Queen of South	29	3	9	17	34	59	15

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Arbroath 2, Montrose 0; Berwick Rangers 4, Albion Rovers 1; Brechin City 0, Alloa Athletic 1; Clyde 1, Stenhousemuir 0; Cowdenbeath 3, Forfar Athletic 1; East Fife 1, Meadowbank 0; Stirling Albion 2, Stranraer 1.

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Clyde	25	16	6	3	47	23	38
Berwick R	28	15	6	7	52	27	36
Brechin C	28	14	8	7	50	33	36
Arbroath	27	15	5	7	44	35	35
Alloa A	26	13	8	5	44	28	34
Forfar A	26	9	12	5	39	22	30
Montrose	28	11	7	10	41	49	29
Cowdenbeath	27	8	11	8	40	40	27
East Fife	26	11	5	12	38	38	27
Meadowbank T	28	8	8	12	41	43	24
Stirling A	27	6	8	13	23	30	20
Albion Rovers	27	6	3	16	36	58	19
Stenhousemuir	28	5	6	17	28	55	16
Stranraer	30	5	3	22	28	70	13

Yesterday's results

FOURTH DIVISION

Darlington (0) 0 — Hereford (1) 1
2,657 — Laidlaw

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Gateshead 2, Buxton 0; Macclesfield 2, Kings Lynn 1

Today's fixtures

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated

THIRD DIVISION: Brentford v Swindon Town.

FOURTH DIVISION: Port Vale v Bradford City; Stockport v Hereford United.

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Altrincham v Telford United; Worcester v A. P. Leamington.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE Midland: Nuneaton v Merthyr Tydfil. Southern: Salisbury v Hillingdon.

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Lancaster v Goole; Tamworth v Southport.

RUGBY UNION: Trinity College Dublin v Cambridge University.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE Premier division: Croydon v Leytonstone and Ilford; Harrow Borough v Leatherhead.

BOXING: Frank Warren light heavyweight championship of Britain (at Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, 8.0).

SQUASH RACKETS: McEwans Lager Open (Stockton YMCA).

EUROPEAN LEAGUES

AUSTRIAN: Gak 1, Rapid 0; Voest Linz 0, Austria Salzburg 2; SS Innsbruck 3 Linzer Ask 1; Austria Wien 2, Admira Macker 1, Wiener Sportclub 3, Sturm Graz.

BELGIAN: Standard 8, FC Liege 0; Waterscha 1, RWD Molenbeek 1; FC Mechlin 0, Waregen 1; Anderlecht 2, FC Bruges 1; SK Bruges 0, Ghent 0; Antwerp 2, Beveren 0; Lokeren 4, Lierse 0; Tongeren 1, Beringen 0; Kortryk 1, Winterslag 0.

SPANISH: Castellon 1, Valencia 4; Barcelona 2, Saragossa 1; Las Palmas 0, Osasuna Pampelune 0.

WEST GERMAN: Arminia Bielefeld 2, Nuremberg 0; Bayer Leverkusen 0, Kaiserslautern 1; Darmstadt 2, Eintracht Braunschweig 3; Werder Bremen 2, Karlsruhe 1; MSV Duisburg 1, Hamburg 2; Stuttgart 5, Eintracht Frankfurt 2; Borussia Mönchengladbach 0, Cologne 2; Bayern Munich 3, Borussia Dortmund 1; Bochum 3, Fortuna Düsseldorf 0.

Albion's discipline pays off

By Paul Newman

Southampton 0
West Bromwich 0

Alan Woodford, the Southampton chairman, asked in his club's programme on Saturday for supporters' views on how to make football more entertaining. The postman at The Dell could be in for a busy time over the next few days, for this game provided a forceful case for one of the suggestions — a change in the offside laws — that Mr Woodford put forward for discussion.

Any chance this match had of entertaining the 21,376 crowd was snuffed out by West Bromwich Albion's offside trap, which was frequently laid within a few feet of the halfway line and in which Southampton were ensnared 20 times. With the Albion defence pushing so far forward, and Regis fighting a lone battle in attack, the midfield became a forest of bodies from which Southampton rarely looked like escaping.

If Albion's tactics were not laudable, it was difficult not to admire the discipline with which they employed them. The back four played as if a plumb line had been hung behind them and their tackling and anticipation were immaculate. Zondervan, the new ...ing from Twente Enschede, ...ed as though he had been ...all season.

...hampton could have done ...me of the discipline in ...nks. Ball and Keegan co... to spend more time gla...ng to the referee and tha... flag-waving linesman offs...ng out to beat the minu.... In the first 10 Keega...e second half alone, times. ...caught in it five

What ... someone ...ppton needed was the way ...at the defence in Williams m...e out-of-favour Regis show...ve done or that Despite b...e other end. numbered, ...opelessly outcaused panic ... frequently defence. In th...outhampton one header hit ...half he saw cleared off the ...nd another second only ...nd in the foul" by Nicholl ...fessional clear run at goal ...him a booked, as was Zo...ll was Southampton's ... league draw this se...home they have dropped s...eans out of the last nine. ...oints to Tottenham Hotspur ...isit on Saturday, their days ...up of the first division are ...p numbered.

SOUTHAMPTON: I Katalinic; I ... Holmes, G Baker, C Nicholl, M Wal... Keegan, M Channon, D Puckett (s... Wallace), D Armstrong, A Ball.

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: M Gro... Batson, R Zondervan, M Bennett, K Wi... Robertson, A Brown, A King, C Regis, ... Owen, S Mackenzie.

Referee: M J Taylor (Walmer, Kent).

Moral victory for Coventry's youngsters

By Gareth Bowen

Swansea 0
Coventry 0

The old adage that past form means little when championship aspirants meet relegation battlers held true on Saturday when Dave Sexton's team were sent back happily enough to Coventry. Not only had they held Swansea to a goalless draw, but they could also claim a moral victory having displayed superior skill, infinite endeavour and two thundering shots from Whitton which hit the crossbar.

It was as much Coventry's commitment in defence and attack, as the single point they earned, which gives their manager hope that his side's bad League run, they last won a match on December 5, is now over.

Mr Sexton emphasized afterwards the youthful nature of his team and one of the 18-year-old members, Butterworth, who replaced the injured Hendrie in the first half, miskicked in front of an open Swansea goal two minutes from full time. Coventry's average age is only 21 even after the inclusion of 29-year-old Gerry Francis, and he outshone in midfield his former England colleague Ray Kennedy who had a lethargic afternoon which included missing a simple heading chance early in the game.

Swansea were hampered by the loss of their Welsh international utility player Jeremy Charles just before half-time with damaged knee ligaments after challenging that safe and stylish goalkeeper Sealey. But Coventry were already coping adequately after Hendrie's departure and Charles was anyway still not fully fit after three months out of the first team following a cartilage operation on his other knee.

Whitton is also back after breaking a leg and a wrist. His first brush with a crossbar came after only two minutes when Coventry's right back Thomas skated impudently down the right touchline in the style which has already won him a place with the England under-21 team. Twenty minutes later Whitton's follow-up volley after Hendrie's drive had been palmed out by Davies, also cannoned safely off woodwork.

Swansea's best effort came, as expected, from a Leighton James free kick, which signalled a frantic effort to changed gear after half-time, and more vintage foraging from Curtis on the right flank. He needs badly the support of a target man like Latchford, now recovering from injury, and the return of Mahoney in midfield.

Hopefully that desperate professional foul of Rajkovic's late in the game when he tripped the goalward-bound English and received a thoroughly deserved caution, is not a sign that Swansea's mature squad will give best to younger men in the gruelling last gallop to the title. That at least is not Coventry's problem.

SWANSEA: D Davies, N Robinson, C Marustik, C Irwin, R Kennedy, A Rajkovic, A Curtis, R James, L James, M Thompson, J Charles (sub G Stanley).

COVENTRY: L Sealey, D Thomas, B Roberts, S Jacobs, P Dyson, G Gillespie, J Hendrie (sub I Butterworth), G Francis, M Hateley, T English, S Whitton.

Referee: T Spencer (Salisbury).

Arsenal have a lot of growing to do

By Clive White

Arsenal 1
Ipswich Town 0

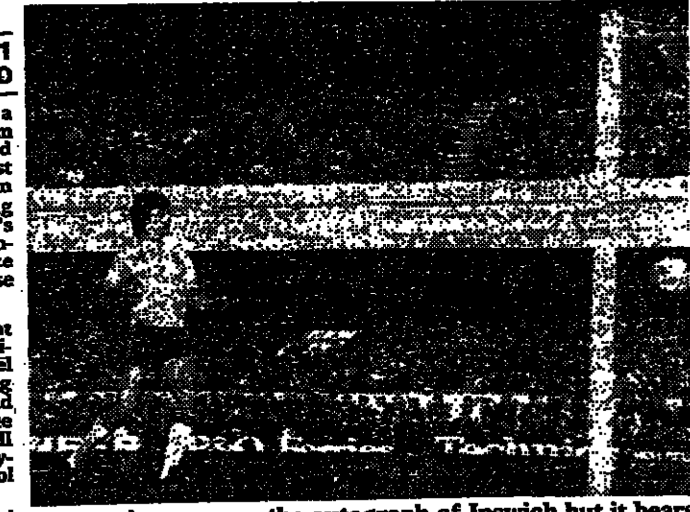
On the face of it Arsenal had a fun day on Saturday. Tottenham Hotspur lost at Wembley and they themselves rose almost comically to fourth position in the League by deservedly beating Ipswich Town, many people's favourites to win the championship. But the happy picture, like a fake, did not stand up to close examination.

Not even Tottenham's defeat could make up for the deprivation Arsenal supporters feel when the other lot are gorging themselves at Wembley. And despite Arsenal's tenth-minute goal one sensed they were still only drawing until the eighty-seventh minute when Liverpool equalized nine miles away.

Though Arsenal may stand above the old enemy this morning in the League, they do so only in platform shoes. Tottenham's programme is four matches shorter. Arsenal have a lot of growing to do before they catch them up in stature.

One young man who is well on the way to doing so is Stewart Robson, whose versatility makes him a particularly smart 17-year-old. Already he has experience at full back, centre back and midfield for Arsenal and the management are still undecided where his best position lies. David O'Leary, Arsenal's genial yet uncompromising centre back, hopes it is in midfield but fears it may be in his own area.

Robson created and scored the winning goal, though his more famous namesake, Bobby Robson, the Ipswich manager, claimed that the goal was autographed by Ipswich. Tomor...ow's Robson chipped the ball ...telligently for Sunderland but ...ough McCall was there first he ... Sivell, the goalkeeper, left it



This goal may carry the autograph of Ipswich but it bears the stamp of Robson

to each other while Sunderland, quick as a thief, nipped past them and with a 90-degree turn struck the ball back to Robson, who scored simply but assuredly. The home debut of his skilful teammate, Paul Gorman, aged 18, paled only by comparison.

Arsenal's first-half performance was decidedly more positive than of late but dissapointingly they allowed Ipswich to push them back into their bad, old negative ways in the second. If Ipswich claimed that the goal was a giveaway there were at least another three that Arsenal might have taken for themselves with an ounce more luck and a touch more know-how. The need for a striker is still desperate.

Ipswich were determined to deny Arsenal full satisfaction. Mr Robson's excuses were all too familiar and all too justified. No Mariner, no Thijssen, no Butcher, no Cooper. The disruption to the team's fluency is more damaging than the absence of any of these outstanding individuals.

Yet Wark, who battled like a terrier throughout, felt that Butcher and his adeptness at playing the ball carefully and constructively out of defence was the most sorely missed. Now they may also be without Burley and D'Avray, who have foot and knee injuries respectively. Their next three games against Nottingham Forest (away), Aston Villa (home) and Swansea (away) Wark felt would decide Ipswich's short-term future. None of the injured quartet will have their say in the next month and Ipswich seem doomed to remain only the people's champions.

ARSENAL: G Wood; J Hollins, K Sansom, B Talbot, D O'Leary, C Whyte, P Gorman, A Sunderland, P Davis, S Robson, G Rix.

IPSWICH TOWN: L. Sivell; G. Burley, S McCall, M Mills, R Osman, K Steggles, J Wark, A Muhren, M D'Avray, A Brazil, E Gates.

Referee: T G Bune (Surrey).

A private matter of opinion

By Nicholas Harling

West Ham 1
Notts County 0

It was, as Jimmy Sirrel said in one of his hilarious after-match press conferences, all a matter of opinion. The penalty Notts County conceded to lose the match and the last-minute sending off of Hooks were both "matters of opinion". And the canny Notts County manager was no more forthcoming about whether Hooks would be disciplined. "That is a private matter", he said.

To the sound of more guffaws Mr Sirrel's assistant, Howard Wilkinson, said that he had an opinion about the dismissal but that it did not matter, which was a pity. Maybe he thought that Hooks had got his just deserts. His first foul on Devonshire, a rather unnecessary one, led to the penalty from which Stewart scored his eleventh penalty of the season, for once putting the emphasis on accuracy rather than venom.

Hook's second trip brought a free kick just outside the area and on the third occasion he whacked Devonshire on the knee, which is probably why the West Ham man went a little berserk seeking his retribution and why most of the other players joined in.

Notts conceded only seven free kicks to West Ham's 17 but the visitors paid for their indiscretions, having as many players cautioned, Kilcline and O'Brien, as West Ham, whose culprits were Orr and Lampard. Those aberrations apart, the match did much to illustrate why Notts are confounding the critics who would have had them written off for relegation by now.

Unchanged for the fifth successive match, they played neat football from the back, as if they were aware of a new rule banning back-passes, so frequently did they extricate themselves from precarious situations without relying on Avramovic.

Notts had been unbeaten in their last four matches, their best run yet since promotion, but if West Ham needed any further reminding that the result would not be a formality, it came with Chiedozie's first-minute shot that Parkes alertly tipped aside. A strained thigh eventually forced Chiedozie to give way to Christie, whose entry only served to make Notts more adventurous. The shame was that most of the best chances fell to Harkouk, who squandered them and no longer produces those glorious runs that characterized his spell at Crystal Palace.

WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; R Stewart, F Lampard, W Bonds, N Orr, A Devonshire, P Allen, P Goddard, D Cross, F van der Elst, G Pike.

NOTTS COUNTY: R Avramovic; T Benjamin, R O'Brien, M Goodwin, B Kilcline, P Richards, J Chiedozie (sub T. Christie), R Harkouk, I McCulloch, P Hooks, G Mair.

Referee: R G Milford (Bristol).

Brown creates legal history by suing Pelosi

Jim Brown, the Dumfermline captain, is to sue John Pelosi, the St Johnstone winger. Pelosi is currently serving a six-month suspension imposed on him by the Scottish Football Association last November, after being sent off in a match in which Brown suffered a broken leg.

It will be the first time in Scotland that one player has taken a civil action against another over an incident on the pitch. Legal proceedings have been instigated and the case is due to be heard in the High Court in Edinburgh this year.

Brown, aged 31, has not worked since October and is extremely unlikely to play again.

Tom Forsyth, the Rangers defender, has been forced to retire. The 33-year-old Scottish international, who won 22 caps, will accept medical advice to quit after a four-month battle against a serious knee injury.

Forsyth, who has picked up every honour in Scotland since joining Rangers from Motherwell for £40,000 10 years ago, said: "I was told I could end up crippled if I attempted to keep playing."

It was a bad weekend for Rangers, who lost 3-1 at home to Aberdeen on Saturday and now have little chance of catching the premier division leaders, Celtic. Goals from Cowan, Cooper and Watson earned Aberdeen their victory but even their manager, Alex Ferguson, admitted: "We didn't deserve to win. That was the worst we have played for weeks."

Aberdeen took the points thanks to a dazzling display by their goalkeeper, Leighton, who was beaten just once, in the second half.

Celtic's sparkling 5-2 victory over St Mirren took them another big step towards their thirty-third league title. A four-goal blitx at Love Street in the first half helped them open up a seven-point gap at the top of the table, although their manager, Billie Mcneill, warned against complacency. "There are still a lot of games to be played and a lot of points to be dropped," he said.

Celtic's goals came from MacLeod (two), Burns, Sullivan and McCluskey. The St Mirren substitute, McDougall, replied twice to give the scoreline a respectable look.

Dundee United warmed up for their Uefa Cup quarter-final second leg against Radnicki Nis, of Yugoslavia, with a heartening 5-1 win over Partick Thistle, who are back at the bottom of the table. Dundee continued theirh revival with a 2-0 win over Airdrie, and Morton took a point from Hibenians thanks to Ritchie's eighty-ninth minute equaliser in a 2-2 draw.

Juventus see off Roma

Jeventus took a one-point lead at the top of the Italian League yesterday with a convincing 3-0 win over Roma in front of a hostile Rome crowd.

Promise unfulfilled

By Vince Wright

Fulham 1
Burnley 1

Despite faltering at home for the third time in a row Fulham's position at the top of the third division was slightly healthier after a match which promised much but produced disappointingly little. Because three of their promotion rivals also encountered setbacks, Fulham were able to extend their lead by one point.

This was Fulham manager Malcolm Macdonald's only comfort from the humdrum proceedings. Few would argue with Mr Macdonald's admission in the club programme that his team have gone off the boil. They started in sprightly fashion and for a while a convincing victory seemed likely. But they never recovered from an unexpected Burnley equalizer and finished the game on a low note.

pr...er side looked a good play...n bet, although their othe...cords this year suggest use o... Burnley's effective sweep... seasoned Dobson as their ... had a lot to do with was the...g recovery and he

Flynn, ...t influential player former ...month's loan to his abundant ...nd another with ence, was a... division experiaction as B...the thick of the of the seco... had the better Lancastrians ...alf. Had the enterprise in t...m as much have won but ...t they might dour rather than ...chose to be

Davies, a muc... Welsh striker, ca...ught-after their greatest anxie... Burnley eighteenth minute h...d in the of beating Stevens...de light

From Burnley's fi... ous attack a devasta...ngerinside Strong by Steve... pass measured centre from ...nd a to a scoring header by Yo... led minutes before half time. ...wo

Kelly pulls the strings

By Paul Harrison

Leicester City 3
Queen's Park Rangers 2

It was difficult to tell one from the other at Filbert Street on Saturday, with both sets of supporters wearing blue and white and fully entitled to chant "Wemb-er-ley" without fear of ridicule.

If Currie was Rangers' vital cog, then Leicester had the greater sum total of parts, with Eddie Kelly the puppeteer pulling the midfield strings and Lynex.

His cross in the sixth minute was pushed out by Hucker, straight to Kelly who hammered it back in for Hazell to make a save Hucker would have been proud of Lynex scored from the penalty spot.

Hazell, the butt of some unpleasant, one could say racist, taunting from the crowd, made the equalizer. He danced past two defenders, before providing a perfect pass to Currie, whose precise shot gave the nervous Walker, making his home debut, no hope.

Young, who came out for the second half with his left knee heavily bandaged, gave the initiative back to Leicester. Williams made the goal with a dazzling run, and Young finished it with a bullet of a shot. Leicester now proceeded to impose themselves on the game and Melrose, Young's substitute, ran onto Peake's pass to slip the ball past Hucker.

Rangers had one last shot: Flanagan headed a centre back into the goalmouth, and Stainrod, unmarked, had only to dive gently forward to head into the roof of the net.

BADMINTON

No titles for the seeds

From Richard Eaton, Malmö, March 14

None of the top seeds won a title in a Swedish Open championships full of surprises here today, and three of the titles, the women's singles and doubles and the mixed doubles, went to unseeded players.

The men's singles was won by the splendidly improved Misbun Sidek, which does not augur too well for England's Thomas Cup match against Malaysia in May, and the women's singles by Wu Dixi, which augurs excellently for China's chances of dominating women's events in the John Player All-England championships at Wembley in a fortnight. Miss Dixi also won the German Open a week ago.

Sidek won a thrilling final 9—15, 18—14, 15—13, against Icuk Sugiarto of Indonesia, and in the semi-final had beaten the 1980 All-England champion, Prakash Padukone. The reigning All-England mixed doubles champions, Mike Tredgett and Nora Perry, were beaten too, but England's traditional excellence in this event was surprisingly maintained when Duncan Bridge, in partnership with Gill Clark, beat his sister Karen Bridge and Dipak Tailor (SIC) in an all-English final. Between them. the two pairs had accounted for five of the leading partnerships in the world.

There could not be a less likely looking champion than Bridge, with his bespectacled gaze, shorts that hang loosely and hair with a tendency to do the opposite. He tripped as he went to collect bouquets and champagne afterwards, but that was something a series of fine opponents had notably failed to do, including Imelda Wigoeno, half of the world title partnership, and Bobby Ertanto of Indonesia.

Sidek, who hardly used his famous feathers-down service at all, is still growing out the Mohican head-shave he adopted after beating the All-England champion Liem Swie King and is also a strange sight. He is also likely to become a familiar one. He trailed by a game and 3-6 and saw Sugiarto retired with cramp in the Taiwan Open final against England number two, Kevin Jolly, and on Saturday in the semi-finals gained a 17-15, 15-3 revenge. But Sidek now stronger than either of them.

RESULTS: Men's singles: I Sugiarto (Indonesia) beat K Jolly (England), 17—15, 15—3; M Sidek (Malaysia) beat P Padukone (India); 12—15, 15—10, 15—5. Women's singles: W Dixi (China) beat A Ghia (India), 11—15, 12—10; W Jiangin (China) beat X Rong (China), 12—9, 11—2. Men's doubles: M Tredgett and M Dew (England) beat L Pongoh and Christian (Indonesia), 17—14, 18—13; T Kihlstroem and S Karlsson (Sweden) beat L Yong Beo and T Bingyi (China), 18—14, 15—6. Women's doubles: X Rong and W Jiangin (China) beat N Perry and J Webster (England), 15—11, 15—7; W Dixi and L Ying (China) beat G Clark and G Gilkes (England), 15—9, 3—15, 15—4.

SWIMMING

Victory for US, Salnikov glory

From Athole Still, Moscow, March 14

East Germany scored a convincing victory by 189 points to 155 in the 26th annual meeting with the Soviet Union. But although victory went to the visitors, the glory of the three-day match belonged almost entirely to Vladimir Salnikov, the double Olympic gold medallist, who celebrated his return to the Olympic pool in Moscow by setting world records in the 400 and 1500 metres freestyle.

In the shorter event on Friday he became the first swimmer to cover the distance in under 3 mins 50 sec (3.49:57) as he clipped .92 of a second off the former record of the Canadian Peter Szmidt. He was helped by the close attendance of the 17-year-old German newcomer, Sven Lodziewski (3.52:59), but even this minor luxury was denied him in the 1500 metres on Saturday.

He led right from the start. The 21-year-old Leningrad PE student went through the opening 100 metres in 58.09, dropped the field by the 800 metre point (7.58:19) and thereafter ploughed through a lonely furrow. He covered the final 200 metres in a remarkable 1.57:21 for a time of 14.56:35, an improvement of 1.92 on his own previous world record.

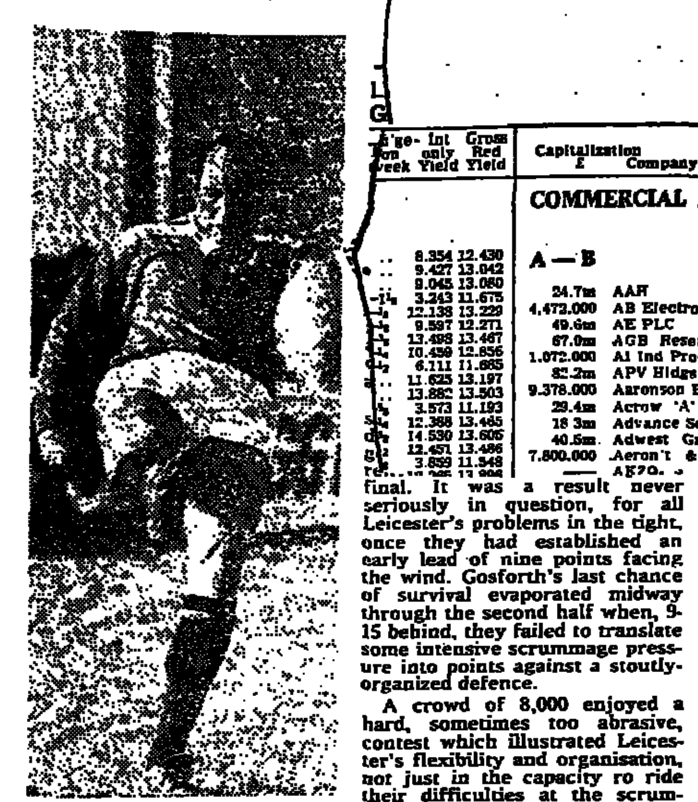
On the finals leg of the medley team race Jorg Woithe capped his outstanding new European record on Friday (49.95) and gave East Germany an unexpected victor in a magnificent 48.88, the fastest time ever recorded for 100 metres free-style.

MENS: 200 M Butterfly: 1, S Fessenko (USSR) 1: 59. 86; 2, T Karl (E.G) 2:02.85, 3, V Belov (USSR) 2:04.38.
100 M Backstroke: 1, D Richter (E G) 56.44; 2, V Shemetov (USSR) 56 53, 3, V Kuznetsov (USSR) 56.84.
200 M Individual Medley: 1, A Sidorenko (USSR) 2:04.29, 2, H P Bernt (E G) 2:05 65; 3, S Fessenko (USSR) 2:05 77
1500 M Freestyle: 1, V Salnikov (USSR) 14:56.35 (World Record); 2, G Lojewsky (E G) 15.12.96; 3, A chaev (USSR) 15:31.36.
4/X/200 M Relay: 1, USSR: 7:28.8; 2, E. GERMANY:
200 M Breaststroke: 1, R Julpa (USSR) 2:16.92; 2, G Outenkov (USSR) 2:17.82; 3, D Kouzmine (USSR) 2:18.54
200 M Backstroke: 1, S Zabolotnov (USSR) 2:01.89; 2, V Shemetov (USSR) 2:02.01, 3, F Baltrusch (E G)2:02.62
200 M Freestyle: 1, J Woithe (E.G) 1:50 53 (E German Record); 2, A Filonov (USSR) 1:51.54; 3, S Lodjiewsky (E.G) 1:52 06.
400 Individual Medley: 1, S Fessenko (USSR) 4:25.21; 2, H P Berndt (E.G) 4.26.06; 3, A Reikel (E.G) 4:32 58.
4X100 M Medley Relay: 1 East Germany (richter, Hanke, Stricher, Woithe) 3:44.65 2, USSR (Kuznetsov, Kys, Markovsky, Smirlaguine) 3:44.69.

WOMEN: 200m freestyle: 1, B Meineke (E.G) 2:01.22; 2, N Strunikova (USSR) 2:01.82; 3, K Schmidt (E.G) 2:02.02. 100m butterfly: 1, I Geissler (E.G) 1:01.13; 2, U Geweniger (E.G) 1: 01.59; 3, K Metschuk (1: 02.65. 200m backstroke: 1, K Otto (E.G) 2:11.82; 2, K Polit (E.G); 3, I Kleber (E.G) 2:15.40. 400m individual medley: 1, P Schneider (E.G) 4:46.48; 2, K Norda (E.C) 4:50.12; 3, I Gerasimova (USSR) 4:55.41.

100m backstroke: 1, I Kleber (EG) 1:02.14; 2, K Otto (EG) 1:02.40; 3, L Gortchakova (USSR) 1:02.91. 200m butterfly: 1, I Geissler (EG) 2:09.81; 2, H Dahne (EG) 2:11.98; 3, N Pokas (USSR) 2:12.69. 100m breast-stroke: 1, U Geweniger (EG) 1:09.45; 2, A Buzelite (USSR) 1:12 03; 3, Z Horner (EG) 1 12.17. 400m freestyle: 1, K Schmidt (EG) 4:13.78; 2, A Zonnenbrot (EG) 4:15.15; 3, O Troiskaya (USSR) 4:17.97. 4x100 medley relay: 1, E Germany (Kleber, Geweniger, Geissler, Meineke) 4:08 82; 2, E Germany "2"; 3, USSR (Gortchakova, Buzelite, Pokas, Stroudnikova).

Smith's try the cream in Leicester's cup recipe



Hare: putting boot to ball and Gosforth to the sword

by Correspondent

Yield	Gross Red Yield
8.354	12.430
9.427	13.042
9.045	13.080
3.243	11.675
12.138	13.229
9.597	12.271
13.498	13.467
10.459	12.856
6.111	11.685
11.625	13.197
13.882	13.503
3.573	11.193
12.388	13.465
14.530	13.606
12.451	13.486
3.859	11.548

COMMERCIAL A

A — B

Capitalization £	Company
24.7m	AAH
4,472.000	AB Electronic
49.6m	AE PLC
67.0m	AGB Research
1,072.000	AI Ind Prod
82.2m	APV Hldgs
9,378.000	Aaronson Bros
29.4m	Acrow 'A'
18 3m	Advance Serv
40.5m	Adwest Grou
7,800.000	Aeron't &
—	AKZO

final. It was a result never seriously in question, for all Leicester's problems in the tight, once they had established an early lead of nine points facing the wind. Gosforth's last chance of survival evaporated midway through the second half when, 9-15 behind, they failed to translate some intensive scrummage pressure into points against a stoutly-organized defence.

A crowd of 8,000 enjoyed a hard, sometimes too abrasive, contest which illustrated Leicester's flexibility and organisation, not just in the capacity ro ride their difficulties at the scrummage, but to create one of the *tries of the season*

This began, unpromisingly enough, with a service from behind his lineout adroitly picked up by Cusworth, who sparked off an attack across Leicester's posts. An intrusion by Barnwell, the blind-side wing, made space for the dashing Evans on the other flank, and a brilliant movement was crowned by the flanker, Smith, taking the last pass from Woodward to score close enough for Hare's undoubled conversion.

Hare had already tripped over a long penalty from the most testing angle across the wind, and Gosforth's prospects seemed little enhanced by the retirement of Bainbridge, their England lock. However, Butler moved up in his place, Simpson switched to No 8, the replacement, Byrne, came in on a flank, and the pack waxed stronger at close quarters.

By then Johnson had got three points back with a penalty from halfway and, soon, Simpson roared home for a try, handsomely converted by the stand-off from wide on the left, that had been made for him by the perennial Young at a lineout. It was easy to see why Simpson has been rated as Gosforth's find of the season.

But they needed more in the bank before turning round to face the wind. Johnson had narrowly sliced an early drop shot; Storey was foiled by Hare in pursuit of a kick from Patrick; Young just missed a long penalty shot.

Impregnable under the high *ball, Hare kicked long and* unerringly to the line, and a relaxed Cusworth decisively threaded the piece together.



Only an 's' between them: Youngs (Leicester) evades the menacing Young (Gosforth)

Dodge and Woodward kicked effectively too, even if some of the things they attempted out of hand came unstuck in the wind.

Although Leicester could not fashion another try, they came close enough on several occasions in the second period. Evans, Cusworth, and Barnwell were all stopped at close range. But consistent pressure set up the positions for scores of a different sort. Cusworth dropped a goal when under warm pressure behind a lineout. Hare kicked a second penalty from the right hand touchline, but a post just below the crossbar with another attempt from inside his own half, and, finally, landed a third *from a long way out on the* left.

The result had been sealed long before MacDowell, the most creative of Gosforth's backs, all but put in Patrick at the corner.

LEICESTER: W Hare; B Evans, C Woodward, P Dodge, R Barnwell; L Cusworth, N Youngs; J Deacon, P Wheeler, R Needham, S Johnson (Captain), N Jackson, I Smith, A Collington.

GOSFORTH: B. Patrick, J. Pollock, N McDowell, D. Briggs, J. Storey; D. Johnson, M. Young; C. White, J. Chappell, J. Bell, P. Simpson, T. Roberts, S. Bainbridge (rep S Byrne), R. Anderson (Captain), J. Butler. Referee G. Cromwell (Gloucestershire).

Coventry have not yet arrived



Happy as a daisy: Maisey is buttonholed after bursting through for a try

Blossoming: Rose's prickly right foot

By Gordon Allan

Harlequins..........................12
Coventry..........................24

One penalty try a season is about the most that rugby followers can expect to see. Those who went to the Stoop ground on Saturday saw two awarded in the last 20 minutes to Coventry, who beat Harrlequins in this John Player Cup tie by three goals and two penalty goals to two goals.

The score was 12-12 when Gilbert tackled Robbins without the ball inside the Harlequins 22 and the referee Alan Welsby judged that otherwise Robbins would have scored. Rose added the conversion. In the last few minutes Coventry were on the point of scoring a pushover try when Cooke dived among the legs of their forwards and prevented it. Again Mr Welsby made his way to the posts and again Rose converted.

The match is therefore worth a footnote in the history of this competition. Two penalty tries decided it, and the second was a rarity of its kind. It might also be worth mentioning in the footnote that Harlequins defeated themselves — that they lost control of events after running up a 12-0 lead in the first quarter of an hour. Any Harlequin who whispered to himself at the time that this was too good to last was a true prophet.

Coventry, who have now gone 15 matches without defeat, played a circumscribed but effective game. They scrummaged Harlequins into confusion, rarely moved the ball beyond Davies (Rossborough, their leading try scorer, received one pass) and covered well. It was they who made mistakes early on but it was Harlequins who made them later when the pressure intensified. Some of the Harlequins running and passing were pretty to watch; their finishing was not. Twice scoring passes to Birkett were too awkard for him to take.

McHardy scored Harlequins's first try when Steve Thomas was tackled in possession at a Coventry heel and Riddel their second from a tap penlty. Dudman kicked along the touchline by Steve Thomas led to a try in the corner by Maisey, which Rose converted across the wind. Rose also kicked two penalties, the second of them conceded by Harlequins in front of their posts. It as the first of their three costly mistakes and the beginning of the end.

Favourable comparisions of the Coventry of 1982 with the Coventry of 1972 or 1962 are premature and unfair. They are on the road back but have still to arrive.

HARLEQUINS: R Duncan; S Moriarty, A Dent, D Hodgkiss, G Birkett; G Gilbert, H McHardy; T Claxton, C Kersey, A Barker, R Best, W Cuthbertson, R Riddell, D Cooke, P Jackson.

COVENTRY: M Rose; S Maisey, D Foulks, T Buttimore, P Rossborough; H Davies, S Thomas; L Johnson, S Brain, S Wilkes, P Thomas; L Johnson, T Gulliver, R Fardoe, M Malik, G Robbins.

Referee: A Welsby (Manchester).

Gloucester do not extend themselves

By David Hands

Gloucester 13
Sale 6

To say that Gloucester resembled on Saturday a Rolls-Royce engine encased in a family saloon chassis may be slightly unkind but it does express the frustration felt when a flow of quality ball is not translated into points.

Gloucester, by general consent, have been one of England's outatanding sides in the last two decades, thanks largely to their forwards. Nowadays they preach, and sometimes play, a more expansive game but there was little evidence of it at Kingsholm; in beating Sale by a goal, a try and a penalty goal to two penalties they were happy to bide their time playing into the strong wind in the first half and, having overtaken Sale in the second, showed little ambition to open a wider gap than was necessary.

A side better equipped than Sale behind the scrum will make tham pay for this one day, particularly if Gloucester continue to lack a consistent place-kicker. No one is suggesting that kickers as consistent as Peter Butler grow on trees but between them, Jones and Ford miss far too many for comfort. They are, at least, realists at Gloucester; having taken the lead they made sure that Sale were forced to play almost entirely in their own 22 and there was never the prospect of a northern revival.

To stand any chance at all, Sale had to run up a sizeable half-time lead. They moved the ball with considerable confidence, McKie did a notable job in the lineout, but they could score only six points, Lowden kicking two of his five penalty chances.

They had not a sniff of the ball in the second half. McKie's *gallant efforts against the com*bined might of Boyle, Orwin and Teague faded and only Stevenson, a *genuinely promising* flanker described by Englands's captain, Steve Smith, as "a real belter", was fast enough to contest the loose ball. Gloucester's tries came from Ford, after Parsloe's break, and Teague, touching down his nineteenth of the season after a heel against the head on the Sale line. Ford converted the second try and kicked the penalty.

To his credit Smith said he did not think the three withdrawals from Sale's originally selected side would have greatly affected the final result. He made the point — and it became more valid in the light of the northern cup 'whitewash' — that Sale's fixtures lack the concentrated intensity of Gloucester's so players find it that much harder to raise their game when the cup comes round.

Gloucester, meanwhile, for all their 120 tries this season, must ensure that they produce the points which their excellent forwards constantly suggest are there for the taking. Even the fact that they have what might loosely be described as 'Government support' in the shape of their local MP, Sally Oppenheimer, who was offering half-time reflections on local radio, will not be enough if the bodywork surrounding that smoothly-purring engine proves rusty.

GLOUCESTER: P Ford; P Pritchard, P Taylor, S Parsloe, R Mogg; L Jones, S Baker; M Predy, S Mills (capt), P Blakeway, J Gadd, S Boyle, J Orwin, M Longstaff, M Teague.

SALE: S Lowden; H Benjamin, A Wright; A Bond, P Stansfield; N Wright, S Smith; T Simon (capt), A Simpson, M Higgs, N Meachin; D Hicks, I McKie, R Stevenson, A Lawson.

Referee: J Trigg (London).

An old-fashioned thriller

By John Clemison

Moseley 15
Liverpool..............................13

Those who want to tinker with the laws of rugby union should have been at the Reddings on *Saturday, for there Moseley and* Liverpool showed the game at its best. In 16 seasons as a rugby writer, I have never seen a better match.

It was fast, free and flowing, and played in an old-fashioned style. Gone was the half-turned scrummage, the perpetual line-out infringements, and the crash ball in the centre. Instead, on show was the straight shove, which Moss and Nutt used to improve the platform for their respective scrum halves; some skilful line-out jumping, notably by McKeon for Liverpool; and *the kind of sidestepping in* the backs which schoolboys dream about.

Moseley's eventual victory, by two goals and a penalty goal to a goal, a try and a penalty goal, owed much to Jeavons, their England flanker, who not only disrupted Liverpool's marshalled defence with some daring runs, but was always there when Desborough or Shorrock broke through, which they did repeatedly in the first half.

Both of Moseley's goals came before the break. Sutherland's blistering run pinned Liverpool down on the *right touchline* after 20 minutes. The ball came to Shorrock, who cut through the line and sent Thomas in for a try in the left corner which Perry converted.

Five minutes later, the sides were locked together in a set scrum that was staggering about like the proverbial 16-legged crustacean near the Liverpool line, and Nutt was able to touch down, Perry again converting.

By the break, though, Liverpool had learnt their lesson. They pinned Moseley down with precise tackles and, though they slipped further behind through Perry's only penalty goal, kicked just after half-time, their best was yet to come. Slemen came looping round and Hennigan appeared in the Liverpool line so often that Moseley were having to defend with two centres against Liverpool's four.

Before long, Jeffrey, Heaton and Killen were making incisive breaks, very much in the traditional style of the game, and the points came.

Killen pulled back three after Moseley had lifted a man in thew line-out, and then rounded Thomas with a devastating turn of speed. Seeing Cooper advancing, the Liverpool wing chipped over his head, collected the ball and went over. A break by Jeffrey left the heavily bandaged Desborough stranded and Heaton was clear for Liverpool's second try, which Killen converted.

At 15-13, all eyes were on Slemen, who had silenced Bristol in the fourth round with a dropped goal in the dying seconds. Yet Liverpool were to be denied by Cooper, whose stirring defence in injury time ensured Moseley of a place in the semi-finals.

MOSELEY: M Cooper; J Goodwin, J Desborough, D Shorrock, A Thomas; M Perry, S Sutherland; T Corless, G Cox, S Ancaster, R Tuckwood, J Davidson, R Barr, N Jeavons, D Nutt (captain).

LIVERPOOL: J Henningan; M Killen, J Heaton, I Jeffroy, M Slemen; A Askew (captain), G Jones, P Robbins, P Dodswell, G Chubb, J McKeon, J Hescott, I Naughton, T Morris, K Moss.

Referee G Jones (Somerset Society).

Army step in time

By Peter Marson

Royal Navy..............................7
The Army..............................11

With the scores level and with *but a few seconds* remaining before the end at Twickenham on Saturday, the Navy mounted the last of a series of vigourous assaults on the enemy line. As the ball sped right along the Navy's *three-quarter line,* Newson, at a canter, prepared for a final gallop. Yet, this last charge was reserved for the Army in the person of their left wing, Bassom, who, with nice timing, stepped in to collect Alcock's pass before accelerating away on a hectic 70-yard run to the line and a try.

The Navy's bounty, then, had been gratuitiously given, rather than surreptitiously stolen, and it meant, too, that the Army, who won by two tries and a penalty goal to a try and a dropped goal, would receive the Stewart Rightson Trophy.

The Army will have been delighted by their victory which, in the wake of a difficult season, was a triumph for their perseverance and the same indomitable spirit which once prompted General Adrian Carton de Wiart to write . . . "once that spirit exists . . . nothing is impossible for those who are inspired by it."

In an enthralling second half, Bassom set the pace, slipping a tackle before storming down the left flank to score the Army's first try. Good work forward and a slick round of passing then led to an equally fine try by Alcock. The tension heightened with Price's neat dropped goal.

ROYAL NAVY: Lt Cmdr G Fabian, RNEC Manadon; Lt T Newson, HMS Collingwood, Sub-Lt C Alcock, HMS Daedalus; MEM (L) G Price, HMS Dolphin; WEA C Youldon, HMD Defiance; POPT W Davies, HMS Drake; B (S) (M) R Joy, HMS Dolphin; Lwtr J Hirst, HMS Collingwood; Sub-Lt R Thompson, RNEC Manadon; PO ACM C Folland, RAF St Mawgan; MEA (P) M Lane, HMS Drake, WEA M Sheldon, HMS Collingwood; PO M Connolly, *HMS Collingwood (captain)* THE ARMY: Corp C Spowart, RE; Sgt K A Hearne, RRW; Sapper L Horton, RE, Corp B Abbott, REME, Sgt Instructor G Davies, APTC; Craftsman S Tittering, REME; Corp Mason, RRW (rep: Corp J Byrne, REME), Corp R Audrain RAOC; Corp G O W Williams, DWR; Major J Bowles, RCT, captain, Sergeant R Travers, RAOC; Corporal C Christopher, ROC; Sgt D Goddard, RRW. Referee: L Prideaux (North Midlands)

Three changes for Wales

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent

The Welsh Selctors have dropped Steve Sutton, the Pontypool lock, and brought in Robert Norster (Cardiff) for their last championship international against Scotland in Cardiff on Saturday.

As compared with the side which lost to England, there will be two other changes, both enforced by injuries. Gerald Williams (Bridgend) stays at scrum half, the position he took over when Terry Holmes retired with a sprung shoulder joint at Twickenham, and Eddie Butler (Pontypool), who won five caps in 1980, replaces his club colleague, Jeff Squire, at number eight. Squire injured a shoulder when playing against Cardiff at the weekend.

Norster, who is 6ft 5in and 16 stones, has had to wait some time for his first cap after playing for Wales against an Overseas XV at the start of the centenary celebrations last season. At that time he seemed to be pressing hard for Allen Martin's place in the national side. But he did not do enough to impress the selectors, who gave Martin's place to Clive Davis (Newbridge) for the first two championship matches. Then Martin was recalled to play against Ireland and France.

There will be some surprise that the latest alliance of Sutton and Richard Moriarty at lock has lasted for only two matches. If there were to be changes, most people would have expected some revision of the Welsh back division. The selectors have resisted any temptation they may have entertained to move Robert Ackerman into the centre, and perhaps to offer a *first* cap to Glen Webbe, (Bridgend) on the wing.

The promotion of Williams means they call up Mark Douglas (Llanelli) as the reserve scrum half. Graham Price should win his 38th consecutive cap at tight head prop.

WALES: G Evans (Maesteg), R A Ackerman (Newport), R W R Gravell (Llanelli), A J *Donovan (Swansea), C E W Rees (London* Welsh), W G Davies (Cardiff, Captain) G Williams (Bridgend), I Stephens (Bridgend, A J Phillips (Cardiff), G Price (Pontypool), R C burgess, (Ebbw Vale), R L Norster, (Cardiff), R D Moriarty (Swansea), J R Lewis (Cardiff), E T Butler (Pontypool). Replacements: M Wyatt (Swansea), M Dacey (Swansea), M Douglas (Llanelli), C Williams (Swansea), W James (Aberavon), S Sutton (Pontypool).

Hawick aim to go one better

By Iain Mackenzie

Hawick..............................22
Watsonians..............................6

Hawick confirmed their status as the most consistently successful modern club side in Scotland by winning the National League championship on Saturday for the sixth time since the competition began in 1973. In doing so they also underlined the superiority of rugby in the Borders; only once in nine years has the title left the area.

It was Hawick's fifteenth outright success in the championship, which they have also shared three times. The curious point is that 14 of those 18 titles have been won since World War II, although the club was formed in 1873. Hawick are now on course for their thirty-eighth Border League championship, something they value as much as the national one.

David Johnston and Euan Kennedy, one an established Scotland centre and the other fighting hard to get into the side, ensured that the experienced Hawick pair, Renwick and Cranston, did not have an easy afternoon. Where Hawick preferred to kick, they ran; where Hawick bulldozed, they swept the ball from man to man. it was an impressive Watsonian performance and one appreciated by the home crowd.

In Edinburgh, Herio'ts, without four regulars, struggled to draw against Selkirk who led 12-3 with two minutes to go.

At Mansfield Hawick had the best of starts when Renwick kicked a penalty goal in the first minute. By the interval his side led 16-6 after tries by Deans and Hogarth and a further personal contribution of a *second penalty* goal and the conversion of Dean's try. Hastings kicked two penalty goals for Watsonians. Early in the second half Gass dropped a goal and near the end Renwick kicked his third penalty goal.

HAWICK: J Hogg; A Taylor, J Renwick (capt), A Cranston, M Aitken; C Gass, D Whillans; J Rae, C Deans, T Froud, D Turnbull, A Tomes, R Murray, P Hogarth, A Campbell.

WATSONIANS: A Hastings; I Smith, E Kenedy, D Johnston (capt), B Millar; K Johnston, K Ross; P Hewitt, M Watters, B Doyle, G Kennedy, G Muchall, K Millar, M Brown, A Heggart.

Referee: A Hosie (Glasgow).

First division leaders

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Hawick	11	10	0	1	289	115	20
Heriot's	11	9	1	1	216	117	19
Gala	11	8	0	3	245	102	16
Kelso	11	8	0	3	203	130	16

Putting a foot wrong

By Iain Mackenzie

Watsonians 4
Oxford University 12

Watsonians, playing their second game in two days, entertained the touring Oxford University side at Myreside who were on their bi-annual weekend in Scotland. Oxford won by two goals to a try.

The first half was extraordinarily dull. The Watsonians spent most of the 40 minutes in the University territory without creating any chaos in a firm defence.

Then with the wind in their favour after the interval, Oxford looked much more threatening. It took them three minutes to score and a good try it was. A quick handling movement found Coleman with the ball; his pass was taken by Saunders who got over near the posts with several *opponents in close touch.* Luddington added the conversion.

Oxford stayed in command thereafter and, with four minutes to go, Roberts ended a period of pressure on the Watsonian line. He crossed for the second try. Again, Luddington converted, this time from a more difficult angle and although Hunter scored for Watsonians in injury time, it was too late to effect the result.

WATSONIANS: A Hastings; I Smith, S Kidd, S Hunter (captain), B Millar, S Johnston, K Ross, P Hewitt, M Walters, M Crorar, A Huggart, B Smith, K Millar, G Steven, D Stewart.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: J Bramhall; G Alcock, D Coleman, S Saunders, C Ewaart, A Parkin, R Luddington, N Horrod, A Hobart, A Abbott, C Hugo-Hamman (captain), N Roberts, N Penny, M Ashall, A Peck.

Referee: A Muir (Edinburgh).

Jaguars tear opponents apart

Kimberley, South Africa, March 13 — *Five glorious tries* by right-wing Jose Palma helped the South American Jaguars to a crushing 43-4 victory over Griqualand West in the opening game oftheir seven-match tour. The Jaguars put on a devastating 33 points in the second half after being held to a 10-0 lead at half time.

They scored eight tries in all, and stand off Hugo Porta kicked three conversions, two penalties and a dropped goal. Palma scored three tries in the corner, Puccio and Sanguinetti added one each, and in the last three minutes Palma touched down twice. Prins scored for the home side.

The Jaguars play the Springboks in the first international on March 27 in Pretoria.

Castleford hold on in the mud and rain

By Keith Mackie

Only Widnes, the Cup holders, remain to carry the flag west of the Pennines in the Challenge Cup, sponsored by State Express. Castleford, who won yesterday at Leigh, Hull, who left it late to beat Halifax, and Leeds, who won convincingly in the derby at Wakefield, are already through to the semifinals. Bradford Northern and Widnes, who drew 8-8 on Saturday, replay at Widnes on Wednesday. The draw for the semi-finals will be made this evening.

The outstanding win was by Castleford against the free-scoring Leigh side. Defence has not always been the strong point of Castleford, but superb tackling kept out Leigh's second-half assault after Castleford led 8-3 at half time. Donlan made an early touchdown for Leigh from a kick by Woods, but Castleford hit back immediately with a try from Hyde.

Ten minutes *before half time* Beardmore put Castleford in the lead with a try to which Hyde added the goal. The second half, played in mud and rain, was a terrific battle, with no more points but innumerable thrills.

Leeds won 20-2 at Wakefield after yet another physical encounter which began with a free fight after 30 seconds. It was remarkable at times that the referee kept control of fiery tempers in a game which frequently threatened to boil over. Dick kicked two splendid early goals for Leeds and ended with a total of seven goals, with the young forward, Burke, scoring two second-half tries.

Trinity had the disappointment of seeing the referee disallow a runaway try by Fletcher on the intervention of a touch judge. They were close to a try on several occasions but had to be content with a solitary penalty goal from Lyons.

Hull were given a scare by the second division outsiders Halifax, before winning 16-10. With nine minutes to go the score was 10-10 and Halifax had repeatedly taken the game to the powerful first division side. Then Topliss dropped a goal and Hull made certain with a try from Prendiville and a goal from Crooks. Day and O'Hara got the other Hull tries, Langton scored a try for Halifax and Agar landed three goals and a dropped goal.

In Saturday's bruising war of attrition at Bradford dominated by *close marking and* ruthless tackling, the Cup holders Widnes lived to fight again by courtesy of a penalty in the last seconds from John Myler after his brother, Tony, had kicked ahead and been upended. Basnett scored an enterprising try for Widnes, kicking ahead over 80 yards and touching down, John Myler kicked a penalty and Prescott dropped a goal. Northern fought back from 0-6 to 8-6 with a try by David Redfearn made by his brother Alan, with two penalty goals from Carroll and a dropped goal from the same half-back.

Wood tough as teak

Fulham..............................25
Whitehaven..............................14

A battling performance by John Wood, their bulky second row, helped Fulham to a resounding victory over Whitehaven, whom they beat by five tries and five goals to three tries, two goals and a dropped goal, John Clemison writes.

Wood has looked out of sorts for much of this season but in front of 2,512 people, the lowest Rugby League crowd recorded at Craven Cottage, he proved that he has not lost the touch that made him one of Fulham's most respected plaiers last season.

He tackled ferociously, even on Grimes, and made considerable distance in every tackle. Helped by Beverley and Gourley, Wood was able to regather his strength when Fulham needed him most.

Although Whitehaven have yet to win this season, they made Fulham toil for long periods

Try scoring was not going to be easy for Fulham and it took all of Wood's strength for him to touch down their first, Diamond adding the goal.

Just before half-time Fulham's extra pace began to tell. Tuffs and Bowden made decisive breaks to provide Herdman and Crossley with a try apiece. Diamond added the goal to Herdman's try, enabling Fulham to turn round 15-1 up.

They took up where they had left off after the break, Bowden, Eckersley and Tuffs combining to bring Diamond a try. Diamond again kicked the goal. He then intercepted in his own 22, made 30 metres and fed M'barki, whom no one could catch between there and the try line. Diamond kicked his fifth goal.

Whitehaven restored some of their pride, by scoring late tries through McLore, Grimes and Lane, Walker adding one goal and Larder another.

FULHAM: D Eckersley, H M'barki, N Tuffs, S Diamond, C. Radbone, J Crossley, R Bowden; H Beverley (rep. P Souto), A Kinsey, A Gourley, J Wood, M Herdman, D Allen.

WHITEHAVEN: (rep. M McLore), R Mackie, P. Larder, J Stewart, W. Fisher, S Lane, A Walker; P Grimes, J. Doran, G. Collier, D Martin, J. Simpson, M. McMullan (rep. I Lith). Referee R Moore (Wakefield).

FOR THE RECORD

ATHLETICS

PONTIAC: United States university indoor championships: 60 yards, R Richardson 6 07secs; 440 yards, A Ketchum 47.47; 600 yards, E Sanders 1.08.51, 800 yards, D Patrick 1·49 94; 1,000 yards, R Stephens 2:07 37; mile, S Nyambui (Tanzania) 4·00 65; two miles, S Nyambui 8:38.91; 60 yards *hurdles, A Campbell 7.14; long jump, G Smith* 7 95m; high jump, L Williams 2.28m; triple jump, K Connor (GB) 16 84m; shot, M Lehmann 20.62m.

NAGOYA: International meeting: High jump, B Bruni (Italy) 2.15m; pole vault, T Hintanus (US) 5 50m; women's high jump, Z Dazhan 1.88m.

OTSU: *Mainichi marathon:* 1, M Mizukubo (Japan) 2hrs 15mins 23secs; 2, K Kudo (Japan) 2:17.12; 3, H Yuge 2:17.50.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Atlanta Hawks 110, Indiana Pacers 90; Washington Bullets 109, New York Knicks 99; Cleveland Cavaliers 121, Utah Jazz 115; Houston Rockets 112, Portland Trail Blazers 107; Dallas Mavericks 126, San Diego Clippers 118.

BOXING

ATLANTIC CITY: Middleweight contest (10 rounds). Mustafa Hamsho (Syria) beat Curtis Parker (US), points.

CRICKET

SHELL SHIELD: Barbados 269 and 116 for 5, Windward Islands 213 (S Julien 52); Jamaica 372 (G Powell 95, M Neita 84, J Dujon 81, A Roberts 6 for 54) and 94 for 1, Leeward Islands 240 (V Richards 73, L Kelly 84).

DIVING

MOSCOW: Swallows of Spring event, men's springboard: 1, F Hoffman (EG), 687.51 pts; 2, A Portnov (USSR), 661 32; 3, S Zholanov (USSR), 653.64;17, N Stenton (GB), 539.52.

FOOTBALL

BENGHAZI: African National Cup, preliminary *group two: Zambia 3, Nigeria 0, Algeria 0,* Ethiopia 0.

GOLF

BANGKOK: Thailand Open; final leading scores: 281: Hsu Sheng San (Taiwan) *70,73,72,66;* Shen Chung Shyan (Taiwan) 69,74,70,68. 282: S. Ginn (Australia) 70,70,74,68; Sukree Onsham (Thailand) 70,69,74,69. 283: J. Anderson (Canada) *72,70,68,73.* 284: M. Clayton (Australia) 71,75,67,71. 285: J. McGough (US) 69,73,71,72. 288: Hsu Chi San (Taiwan) 71,70,72,73.

HOCKEY

KARACHI: Asian Cup: *India 2, Malaysia 0,* Pakistan 10, China 1, India 12, Singapore 0; Bangladesh 4, Sri Lanka 0; *Pakistan 7,* Singapore 0, China 1, Sri Lanka 0

SCOTTISH CUP: Semi-finals: Grange 3, Gordonians 1; Menzieshill 0, Perthshire 1.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Boston Bruins 5, Detroit Red Wings 3; Quebec Nordiques 9, Chicago Black Hawks 3; Montreal Canadians 5, Hartford Whalers 0; Calgary Oilers 5, Vancouver Canucks 3; Winnipeg Jets 10, Toronto Maple Leafs 2; Pittsburgh Penguins 6, Colorado Rockies 2; Washington Capitals 6, Philadelphia Flyers 3; Minnesota North Stars 3, St Louis Blues 2; Los Angeles Kings 3, *New York Islanders 0. Friday: Buffalo Sabres* 3, Edmonton Oilers 2.

NORDIC SKIING

FALUN: World Cup 30km event: 1, B Koch (US), 1hr 28min 48sec; 2, D Simoneau (US), 1:29.27; 3, T Wassberg (Sweden), 1:30.26. *World Cup standings:* 1, Wassberg 92pts; 2, Koch 78; 3, O Braa (Norway) 77.

SKI JUMPING

BAD MITTERNDORF: World Cup event: 1, H Neuper (Austria), 395pts; 2, M Nykaenen (Finland), 386; 3, O Bremseth (Norway), 368

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING

NOTTINGHAM—British Open single championship. 1, N Argyle (Chesterfield) 2, A. Sharpe (Chesterfield) 94.

VOLLEYBALL

ENGLISH VOLLEYBALL ASS[illegible] Womens, first division: Spark [illegible] Birmingham Athletic Institute

ROWING

KINGSTON: Head of the River: 1, Cambridge University 14min 46sec, 2, [illegible] 15 11 (Junior A winners), 3, Kingston 15 16. Senior B: University of Southampton 15 29. Senior C: K C S Wimbledon 15 44. Women: Kingston 17 29. Fours, senior A: Christchurch 17 [illegible]; senior B: Tiffin 17 9; Senior C: K C S Wimbledon and University of Newcastle 17 51

SQUASH RACKETS

MANCHESTER: British Polytechnic SA 4, UAU [illegible] UAU 3, British Polytechnic SA [illegible]

TENNIS

LINZ: Grand Prix tournament, quarter-finals: K Eberhard (WG) beat P Frawley (Australia) 6-1, 6-4. A Jarryd (Sweden) beat H-D Beutel (WG) 7-5, 7-5; H Sundstroem (Sweden) beat R Reininger (Austria) 6-3, 6-1, J Higueras (Spain) beat F Luna (Spain) 6-3, 6-3. Semi-finals: Higueras beat Eberhard 6-2, 6-3; Jarryd beat Sundstroem 6-1, 6-4. Final: Jarryd beat Higueras 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

HOCKEY

LONDON LEAGUE: Cheam 1, Richmond 1; Dulwich 0, Mid-Surrey 1; Hampstead 2, Blackheath 5, St Albans 1, Hawks 0, Surbiton 0, Guildford 1; Teddington 4, Old Kingstonians 2; Tulse Hill 3, Maidenhead 1; Wimbledon 0, London University 0

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: semi-finals: (at Cranes, Ipswich): Cheshire 0, Buckinghamshire 2; Surrey 0, Suffolk 0 (aet: Suffolk won 4-2 on Penalty strokes).

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH: Booklands [illegible] RAF 0; Army 3, Hounslow 4.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Hampshire/Surrey [illegible] gional: Old Tauntonians 0, Camberley Middx/Berks, Bucks and Oxon Regi[illegible] Indian Gymkhana 1, Aylesbury 3.

WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCH: (at As[illegible]) Kent 3, Surrey 0.

MOTOR RACING

TRUXTON: British Formula Three [illegible] ships: 1, T. Byrne (Ireland) Ral[illegible] 49 03secs, 112 68 mph; 2, J. [illegible] Ralt 18min 56.66; 3, E. Mansilla [illegible] Ralt 19min 11 93; 4, R. Trott Ralt, 19min 17.85; 5, L. Schaffer [illegible] 19min 19 13; 6, P. Argetsinger 19min 20 61. Fastest lap: [illegible] (113.88 mph).

SHOW JUMPING

ANTWERP: International [illegible] G.-B. de Balandra (Fra[illegible]) Coeur, clear, 31.15 [illegible] Copenhagen, clear, [illegible] (Austria) Gladstone, [illegible] Grand prize: 1, M. [illegible] d'Elle 39 41; 2, T. [illegible] Carpets 39 63; 3, [illegible] Cell 40.60. [illegible] N. Pessoa (Brazil) [illegible] [illegible] Paesschen (Be[illegible]) Whitaker (GB) [illegible] Samyo Technic [illegible] Moat el Chas [illegible] d'Elle, clear [illegible] Fandango, [illegible] clear 34.[illegible] clear 35.[illegible] 6, D. Br[illegible] Clauney [illegible] standen [illegible] Frufur

[illegible] Cup: 1, [illegible] Grand [illegible] Skelton (GB) N. Simon [illegible] 00. Gouden [illegible] Gazelle [illegible] Willora [illegible] Sanyo Super [illegible] (puissance): 1, [illegible] Chandon-Ecausso- [illegible] jump-off, 2, S. van [illegible] Fuchs, 4 faults, 3, J. [illegible] H. Smith (GB) [illegible] faults in third jump-off. 1, M. Robert, Gazelle 2, F. Logges (WG) 93; 3, H. Simon, Dorella. Fuchs, Willora Carpets. Simon, Gladstone, 5 faults; [illegible] Mister Ross, J. Whitaker. World Cup. European zone, [illegible] 68; 2, Fuchs 67. 3, [illegible] 63.

LACROSSE

[illegible] CUP (Final): Nottingham [illegible] 19, Sheffield University 'A' 17

[illegible] OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: [illegible] 8, Cheadle 15; Heaton Mersey 13, [illegible] 11; Sheffield University 4, Stockport [illegible] uth Manchester and Wythenshawe 12, Stopfordians 16; Timperley 12, Old [illegible] 11.

[illegible] TH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: [illegible] 17, Buckhurst Hill 10.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: International match, England 9, Wales 3.

JUNIOR TERRITORIAL TOURNAMENT: 1, East; 2, South, 3, West, 4, Midlands, 5 North.

TENNIS

DALLAS: Women's tournament, semi-finals: M Navratilova beat K Latham 6-1, 6-1, M Jausovec (Yugoslavia) beat S Simmonds (Italy) 7-6, 7-5.

Mahres k[illegible] it in the family

Jasna, Czechos[illegible]a, March 14.—Phil Mahre [illegible]he United States won a [illegible] Cup slalom today to captur[illegible] family double here this we[illegible]. His twin brother, Ste[illegible] was first in yesterday's g[illegible] slalom.

Phil, who [illegible] clinched the men's Worl[illegible] title, clocked the fastest [illegible] in both runs to win his thi[illegible] slalom of the season with alm[illegible] two seconds to spare over [illegible] Ingemar Stenmark of Sweden [illegible] apparently fully [illegible] ered from a recent [illegible] injury, finished third in [illegible] run and then hoisted hims[illegible] to second place.

SLAL[illegible]: P Mahre (US), 1 min 27.92 sec; [illegible] Stenmark (Sweden), 1.29.51, 3, A Steiner (Austria) 1.29 92, 4, S Mahre (US) 1 29 95; 5, B Krizaj (Yugoslavia), 1 30.60, 6, W Gruber (Austria), 1:30 61

OVERALL: 1, P Mahre, 115; 2, I Stenmark, 100; 3, S Mahre, 80; 4, P de Chiesa (Italy) 68; 5, F Gruber (Austria), 51, 6, P Frommelt (Liechtenstein), 44

GIANT SLALOM: 1, S Mahre (US), 2 15.07 sec, 2, H Enn (Austria), 2:15 19, 3, P Mahre (US), 2:15 21, 4, H Strolz (Austria), 2:15 65, 5, B Krizaj (Yugoslavia), 2:15.91; 6, I Stenmark (Sweden), 2 16 02

OVERALL: 1, P Mahre and Stenmark, 100, 3, J Gaspoz (Switzerland), 61, 4, M Girardelli (Luxembourg) 42; 5, P Zurbriggen (Switzerland) and Krizaj, 41

WORLD CUP: 1, P Mahre, 290pts, 2, I Stenmark, 210, 3, S Mahre, 152, 4, P Mueller (Switzerland), 132; 5, S Podborski (Canada), 115; 6, A Wenzel (Liechtenstein), 99.

NATIONS CUP: 1, Austria, 1,233; 2, Switzerland, 1,209; 3, US, 1,032; 4, W. Germany, 563; 5, France, 431; 6, Italy, 464.

CRICKET

Gooch's century checks South African progress

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Johannesburg, March 14

The South African Breweries English XI were saved from considerable embarrassment here today by Gooch and Boycott. After being bowled out in their first innings for 150, and made to follow on, these two began the second innings with a partnership of 119. By close of play Gooch was 104 not out and the score 169 for one. The South Africans are still 81 runs ahead and the match ends tomorrow.

Some of Gooch's driving was magnificent and greatly enjoyed. For almost three hours he had Boycott in tow and for the last 70 minutes Larkins hung on. It was a lovely day, warm with a light breeze.

To save the follow on the Englishmen needed 201. In the interests, so it is thought, of credibility, the follow-on rule as it applies to five-day matches is being used. Instead, it could be said to have the reverse effect. The laws of cricket state quite clearly that in three and four-day matches (this one is of four days) a side can be made to follow on unless it is fewer than 150 runs behind.

This morning the South Africans were still 250 ahead when the Breweries XI were all out. This adjustment to the law therefore was irrelevant. It was a pity, all the same. As they relate, for example, to the availability of a new ball the laws do sometimes vary from country to country — but not, in the ordinary way, so far as the follow on is concerned.

Yesterday's crowd was just over 20,000, today's much the same. The best English cricket; until Gooch got his eye in came yesterday morning when, with a new ball, Taylo bowled very well. Having started the day at 277 for one, the South Africans were soon 295 for five. The difference from the first day was that the idd slip catch started to stick. Not that it counted for much in the end.

Pollock, now 38, showed how effortlessly well he can still play. A straight drive of his for six off Underwood. Played from down the pitch, has been the strike of the match. In the Breweries first innings only Amiss and Gooch 15. Amiss batted solidly enough for nearly four hours. After making 38 for the first wicket with Gooch, Boycott was caught at short leg off Van der Bijl. With his steep lift and unrelenting accuracy Van der Bijl has been a real handful.

SOUTH AFRICA: First Innings

B Richards, c Amiss, b Underwood	66
S J Cook, c Gooch, b Taylor	114
P N Kirsten, c Gooch, b Taylor	88
R G Pollock, not out	64
C E B Rice, c Knott, b Taylor	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
Extras (b17, w4, nb1)	22
Total (7 wkts, dec)	400

S Jefferies and V A P van der Bijl did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-117, 2-278, [illegible]

BOWLING: [illegible]

ENGLISH XI: First Innings

G A Gooch, b Le Roux	30
[illegible]	[illegible]
Extras [illegible]	[illegible]
Total	150

FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible]

BOWLING: Van der Bijl, 22-8-25-5; Jeffries, 209-5-59-2; Kourie, 11-2-19-2; Le Roux, 10-2-38-1.

Second innings

G A Gooch, not out	104
G Boycott, lbw, b Van der Bijl	36
W Larkins, not out	18
Extras (b4, lb3, w2, nb2)	11
Total (1 wkt)	169

FALL OF WICKET: 1-119.

BOWLING (to date): Van der Bijl, 16-6-36-1; Jeffries, 16-4-52-0; Le Roux, 12-3-23-0; Kourie, 12-5-47-0.



Gooch scores four off the bowling of Jefferies

Putting the record straight

As something which I wrote in last Friday's Times seems to have been widely misrepresented, let me, as editor of Wisden, repeat that because the South Africans playing in this present series are being awarded Springbok caps, their having done so must be recorded in the almanack, John Woodcock writes. It will not, I need hardly say, be entered in the section on Test cricket, because the matches are not and never could be seen as Tests.

As it happens, I believe the South African Cricket Union made the wrong decision to award caps, and that those who wear them will do so only self-consciously. The matches do not merit them, not because it is a weak English party (with the exception of Botham, Gower, Gatting, Tavare and possibly Willis it is about as good as you could get) but because, as was discovered in Australia by those who played World Series Cricket there, there is no substitute for a Test match. No one realizes this more acutely than those currently playing at The Wanderers.

However, like it or not, South African caps are being awarded, and as a book of record Wisden would be failing in its duty not to say so. There is no propaganda in this, no tacit approval of what is happening. It is, for better or worse, a statement of fact and an item of historical interest.

Pakistan in more trouble

Faisalabad, Pakistan, March 14. — Sedith Wettimuny today scored the first Test hundred by a Sri Lankan, providing further torment for a Pakistan side still divided by a player dispute.

At the close of the opening day of the Second Test, Sri Lanka were 270 for one with Wettimuny 143 not out. He had added 193 for the second wicket with Roy Dias, who was 80 not out.

Pakistan took the field without four of their established stars in a continuing dispute over Javed Miandad's captaincy. The four — Majid Khan, Imran Khan, Zaheer Abbas and Mudassar Nazar — were selected but decided against playing.

Edgar lays patient foundations

From Peter McFarline, Auckland, March 14

New Zealand were in a strong position, leading Australia by 164 runs after the third day's play in the second test match here. The foundation of New Zealand's big lead was laid by their left-handed opener Bruce Edgar, who batted eight and a half hours for 161 with 22 bounderies, the highest score by a New Zealander in 14 tests between the two countries. It was Edgar's third test century and he showed admirable concentration and defensive technique in blunting the Australian attack on a slow and unresponsive Eden Park wicket.

New Zealand's early batsmen showed the way to a conclusive first innings lead on Saturday when they reached 241, Edgar being supported by fine innings from his captain Geoff Howarth (54) and Jeremy Coney (73), which rescued the side from Friday's poor start. His innings was chanceless although the Australians were bitterly disappointed that he was not given out l-b-w to Alderman when 96.

Today's play was marred by some open displays of disappointment over umpiring decisions by the Australians. Greg Chappell twice had to speak to his players when they registered undue resentment when appeals were turned down. Australia face and enormous batting task as New Zealand still have enough time to force victory if Australia bat as badly as they did in the first innings.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings 210

NEW ZEALAND: First Innings

B Edgar, ct and b Yardley	161
J Wright, ct Yardley, b Lillee	4
J Morrison, b Lillee	11
G Howarth, run out	56
J Coney, c Wood, b Lillee	73
M Crowe, c Wood, b Lillee	2
I Smith, l-b-w, b Yardley	5
R Hadlee, c Chappell, b Yardley	25
L Cairns, c Lillee, b Alderman	14
M Sedden, not out	18
G Group, c Border, b Alderman	4
Extras	14
Total	387

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—15, 2—35, 3—122, 4—276, 5—291, 6—326, 7—345, 8—352, 9—366.

BOWLING: Yardley, 55-20-142-4; Lillee, 39-7-106-3; Thomson, 23-8-52-0; Alderman, 24.3-5-59-2; Chappell, 5-2-3-0; Border, 3-0-11-0.

AUSTRALIA: Second Innings

G Wood not out	9
B Laird not out	3
Extras	1
Total (0 wkts)	13

BOWLING: Hadlee, 5-2-5-0; Troup, 3-1-6-0; Cairns, 1-0-1-0.

BASKETBALL

Sunderland left with memories

By Nicholas Harling

Crystal Palace 111
Sunderland 86

The fact that perfection once achieved, is that much more difficult to attain a second time, must be Sunderland's rueful regret after relinquishing their grip on the National Championship trophy in Saturday's final of the Wembley play-offs. The maxim should not be allowed to detract from the performance of Crystal Palace, who overcame a team that had reached inspired heights when beating Solent in Friday's semi-final.

The trouble was, as Sunderland must have feared, they had little left to offer. Not that Palace would have laid down and died whatever Sunderland's inclination. "Under no circumstances would they have beaten us," Palace's coach, Danny Palmer, said and such was his own team's disposition that maybe he was right.

Since surrendering last year's final to Sunderland, Palace had also lost a home league game to them a month ago, a defeat that almost cost them the league title. It was hardly surprising, therefore, that Palmer had no trouble motivating his players. "The problem was keeping them under control," he said. "They took some pretty wild shots in the first half."

None of the Palace players did a more valuable job than Dan Lloyd, their captain. As Palace's best defensive player, he had the onerous task of marking Brooks, the destroyer supreme of Solent. As recipient of the "most valuable player of the match" award, there was ample testimony to Lloyd's success. He scored 20 points, matched Brooks under the boards, and limited the supply to the American, who nevertheless collected 31 points.

Palace had four more able marksmen in Stimpson, who scored almos as many points as he had minutes on court, Hemich, as reliable as ever, Byrd, who was his usual dexterous self, and Roma. Hepatitis has reduced Roma by [illegible] pounds but Sunderland certainly felt the full impact of what the big centre had left.

Roma, like Byrd, may not be with the club next season, which is one reason why Palmer embarks tomorrow seeking possible American replacements. Now that Palace have qualified again for the European Cup, Palmer obviously wants them to compete on the best possible terms. Preferably he would like to be in charge for the forthcoming challenge, but if he is not to be tempted by the University of Southern California's offer to make him assistant coach, Palace will have to guarantee their own financial security.

SCORERS: Palace: Roma (23), Lloyd (20), [illegible] (19), Stimpson (18), Byrd (14), Bell (5), [illegible] (5), Rudd (3), Lee (2), Anderson (2). Sunderland: Brooks (31), Lloyd (23), Hall (13), [illegible] (7), Macaulay (6), Cornelius (4), Hoffman (2).

Miandad's new post

Javed Miandad, the 24-year-old Pakistan Test player, will captain Glamorgan this summer. He was appointed to succeed Malcolm Nash at a weekend committee meeting after the club AGM.

GOLF

Oosterhuis moves up to challenge the leaders

From John Ballatine, Florida, March 14

Peter Oosterhuis, who had previously won only £2,000 from seven tournaments this season, put himself into a fine position to win an enormous prize with a third round of 68 on the marathon 36-hole final day of the rain-interrupted Inverary classic in excessive heat here today.

Oosterhuis's 54-hole total of 205 (70, 67, 68) put him 11 under par overall and in joint fifth place with Bobby Clampett, behind the leader George Burns and a powerful trio in joint second place of Tom Kite, Hale Irwin and Colvin Peete. Severiano Ballesteros was very much there also with 68, but Mark James fell back slightly.

Nine hours of golf in 85 degrees of humidity was certain to tell on some of the weaker spirits. Burns, who said he would not make the same mistake of playing defensively when he let David Graham shoot past him, attacked from the first drive to set a tremendous target on 200.

Oosterhuis began unpromisingly by; finding a greenside bunker at the first but he played to within six inches of the flag and then settled into a determined and concentrated run of nine more pars which took him onto the tee at the 496-yard 11th, as he began, at seven under par for the tournament.

It was his inspired play from this point that made him a serious contender in the fourth round for one to the big leading prizes: £40,000 for the winner, £24,000 for second place and so on down to £2,000 for twenty-fifth position. It was his most promising opportunity since he held off Jack Nicklaus to win the Canadian Open last August.

Oosterhuis hit the eleventh green with a drive and a three wood, got another birdie at the 189-yard twelfth with a four-iron to four feet, a third at the 390-yard thirteenth with an eight-iron from a fairway bunker to 15 feet and a solid putt, and yet another birdie at the 438-yard fourteenth with an eight-iron to 30 feet. He again holed out, but after that his magic cloak fell from his shoulders although he donned it again briefly to get "up and down" from the fringe for par at the last hole after missing the green narrowly. His second half read: 4, 4, 2, 3, 3, 5, 3, 4, 4, 3, 2.

SCORES AFTER 54 HOLES: 200: G. Burns, 66, 67, 67. 203: T. Kite 65, 67, 71; H. Irwin 65, 71, 67; C. Peete 70, 66, 67. 205: P. Oosterhuis 70, 67, 68; B. Clampett 68, 70, 67. 206: L. Trevino 69, 71, 66; G. Morgan 70, 68, 68. 207: A. North 68, 70, 69; B. Gilder 70, 68, 69. 208: S. Ballesteros 68, 72, 68.

Other European scores: 212: M. James 69, 70, 73. 213: M. Pinero 69, 73, 71. 217: S. Lyle 70, 72, 75.

BOXING

Reaching his potential

Supporters of Dennis Andries may think that he has it all sewn up when he meets Tom Collins of Bradford in their third and most important meeting for the vacant British light heavyweight championship. For the rag trade worker from Hackney has beaten Collins on points in their first bout and then knocked him out in six rounds. But they could be in for a surprise, Trevor Callighan, Collins's enterprising manager, said yesterday: "Tom Collins of three years ago is not the same man as Tom Collins of today."

The main fault of the talented Collins — that of stamina — has been corrected, Mr Callighan says. As proof, he points to Collins's victory over Carl Canwell last year. Canwell, like Andries, had knocked out Collins and also beaten him on points. Canwell is similar to Andries in style. He is strong, game and durable.

Mr Callighan says that he was baffled by the fact that Collins who had so much potential kept running out of steam despite going through the same rigorous training as any other boxer. He wanted to get to the bottom of it.

He knew when he was a director of Bradford Northern in the early seventies that the Great Britain Rugby League team were always checked out by Carnegie College before going on tours abroad. So he decided to take Collins along to Dr John Humphreys, lecturer in athletics at Carnegie College.

"I knew Sebastian Coe had used the college regularly the year before," Mr Callighan said. Dr Humphreys made the astounding discovery that in those bouts with Canwell and Andries, Collins had used only one third of his potential.

So he put him through the treadmill and when tested on the track eight months ago by Dr Humphreys, Collins' work rate was up to 85 per cent. With supervision Mr Callighan believes that his contender has reached 90 per cent now. If his assessment is correct Collins should be able to box the garment man ragged.

If Collins can soften up Andries in the early rounds a knockout is not unlikely. For Collins is the only man to have made the world ranked Mustapha Wassaja take a standing count.

"Wassaja was sitting on bottom rope," Mr Callighan said. If a nicely timed right hand catches Andries on the chin the same could happen. If Collins runs out of stamina he will be the one to hit the floor.

Agostini in charge

Paris, March 14. — Italy's former world champion Giacomo Agostini, is to return to Grand Prix motor cycling as the director of a new Marlboro-Agostini-Yamaha team. The 15-times world champion's stable will enter two 500cc and two 750cc bikes in the world championship

Running water

Britain's first national marathon squad for women is sponsored by Evian Pure Mineral Water, who have promised support and advice on water training diets for the next three years. The period includes the first Olympic Games to feature the event for women.

HOCKEY

Superlative skills to savour

By Sydney Friskin

Suffolk 0
Buckinghamshire 4

The county championship, sponsored by Rank Xerox, ended at Crane Sports Club, Ipswich, yesterday with a decisive victory for Buckinghamshire over Suffolk in the final. It was the third successive appearance in the final by Buckinghamshire who won for the first time in 1980, but lost last year to Middlesex.

Suffolk's courage and determination had brought them into the final for the first time. They cleared the semi-final hurdle on Saturday by beating Surrey on penalty strokes after no goals had been scored in normal time and extra time. Buckinghamshire qualified for the final by a more direct route, having beaten Cheshire by two first-half goals, scored by Laly from open play and Dhami from a short corner.

What more need be said of Buckinghamshire's superb skills which once again delighted an appreciative crowd. Both collectively and individually they set about their task with delicacy and precision, but with Suffolk it was a case of running strongly and getting nowhere.

Suffolk, nevertheless, had their heroes in defence. In the first place there was goalkeeper, Dennis Horgan, who made several smart saves, not only yesterday but also on Saturday,

SUFFOLK: D Horgan (Bury St Edmunds), D Barker (Ipswich), A Wallace (Southgate), G Waters (Bury St Edmunds), M Frances (Bury St Edmunds), M Robinson (Oxford Univ), C Barclay (Ipswich), L Turner (Bury St Edmunds), M Crowe (Colchester), R Rush (Reading University), S Long (Dulwich).

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: I S Taylor, M Parris, H Dhami, M Flora, B aved, B Butt, K Saini, S Khehar, B Flora, R Laly, K Dhak (all of Slough).

Umpires B Humphrey (Eastern Counties), R Wilson (Northern Counties).

Twisting course poses problem

Josephine Marsh-Smith, with Tudor Court, and Mark Hall with Gala Gamble, shared the honours in the two open/intermediate section which brought the Crookham horse trials at Tweseldown race course, near Aldershot, to an end, Pamela Macgregor-Morris writes.

The course, which contained a great many twists and turns, did not lend itself to the recording of fast times and Princess Anne, on the Queen's Stevie B, was among those, including the world champion Bruce Davidson, Richard Meade and Captain Mark Phillips who contented themselves with a steady tempo for their first cross-country assignment of the season.

INTERMEDIATE: Section A: 1, Miss J Birt, Jugerlee 106; 2, Miss J Smith, Charles Edward 108; 3, Miss S Singleton, Star Burn. Section B: 1, M Waring's Fair Bess (US) 79; 2, M Hounsell's Sap 81; 3, Miss N May's Pennythorn 88.

OPEN INTERMEDIATE: Section A: 1, Mrs J Marsh-Smith's Tudor Court 77; 2, Miss S May's Clowne 85; 3, Mrs P Alderson's Highjack (Mrs S Walmen) 85. Section B: 1, M Hall's Gala Gamble 78; 2, Miss D Clapham's Windjammer II 81; 3, Team Wadham Stringer's Delphy Kingfisher (Miss C Strachan) 82.

MIDLAND BANK: Veteran class: 1, Mrs O Fox-Pitt's Seccaby; 2, Captain J Fox's Rich Recluse; 3, M Bullen's Bert. Novice section G: 1, Mrs O Fox-Pitt's Le Djinn.

RACING

Ireland's word is Royal Bond

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent Dublin, March 14

Tommy Carberry missed last year's Cheltenham meeting because of injury and Tommy McGiven, who stood in for him in the Gold Cup on Royal Bond is adamant that but for a terrible mistake at the 17th fence, Royal Bond would have been concerned in the finish with Little Owl and Night Nurse.

As it was, with his chance of winning gone and appreciating the damage that could be inflicted on a young horse through persevering in atrocious conditions, McGiven pulled up Royal Bond before the second last fence. His thoughtfulness has paid dividends this season and, reunited with Tommy Carberry in the Harold Clarke Memorial Leopardstown Steeplechase, Royal Bond put up a sparkling display to put himself back into this year's Gold Cup picture.

The aspect of the Leopardstown success that so impressed me was the manner in which he regained the rhythm of his jumping after he had been unsighted going into a fence around the halfway mark. He came with a steady run thereafter and, making light of top weight of 12st, drew clear of the good handicapper Owen's Image.

With soft ground certain this week Royal Bond could demonstrate that Arthur Moore has a steeplechaser of the calibre of L'Escargot with whom Arthur's father, Dan, won two Gold Cups.

Soft ground will also heighten Irish hopes of a Waterford Crystal Champion hurdle win by Daring Run. On the same afternoon that Royal Bond was successful at Leopardstown, Daring Run recorded an even easier triumph in the Leopardstown Champion Hurdle. The race was run at a cracking pace from start to finish and, showing the qualities of stamina and pluck so essential in any champion, Daring Run finished with such zest that it looked as if he could have gone round again.

He will be ridden by Mr Ted Walsh, who has been the champion amateur rider in Ireland eight times. There has already been an amateur-ridden Irish winner of the Champion Hurdle — Winning Fair partnered by Mr Alan Lillingston in 1963.

The National Hunt Festival meeting is regarded as the spot not merely of the English jumping season but also of the Irish and despite the substantial increases in Irish jumping prize money, a winner at Cheltenham is still a top priority with Irish trainers. That explains why there are more than 50 Irish hurdlers and steeplechasers booked to make the journey to Cheltenham, including multiple representation in a number of the races.

For those optimistic enough to look for a long-priced winner in the opening event tomorrow, the Waterford Crystal Supreme Novice Hurdle, I recommend Bonzen Prince. He is the first runner here for the Limerick trainer, Andrew McNamara, and was a comfortable 20-1 winner of the Sachs Hotel Hurdle at Leopardstown beating Gamble Hall.

Jeremy Maxwell started the season believing that Gaelic Straight would win the Arkle Challenge Trophy. He met with a setback and is out for the rest of the season, but Maxwell has produced a respectable substitute in Prominent Artist, who jumps sweetly.

Last Suspect, although better known as a steeplechaser has been specially prepared for the Waterford Crystal Stayers' Hurdle and this former winner of the Leopardstown Steeplechase showed himself to be reaching his peak once again with a good run over hurdles in a handicap won by Direct Call.

Irish-trained horses have been first past the post in the Queen Mother Champion Steeplechase for the past seven years. Drumgora, starting at 25-1, stunned Irish punters into silence by beating the short-priced favourite, Anaglogs Daughter, in this race last year. On Newbury form he appears well held by News King but his preparation has been timed for a repeat win in the Champion Steeplechase.

Apart from Royal Bond in Thursday's Gold Cup, other fancied runners include Moreton in the Daily Express Triumph Hurdle, Ellogarty in the Christie's Foxhunters' Steeplechase and Staplestown in the County Hurdle. Moreton has improved since being beaten earlier in the season by Goldspun and looks a typical Cheltenham type.

□ Golden Reef and Saba Nejd brought the British raid on Cagnes-sur-Mer to a fine conclusion when they filled the first two places in yesterday's £3,205 Prix Dufy over a mile and a half.

Making way for the king's man

By John Karter

To contemplate a Champion Hurdle without Sea Pigeon is like looking forward to an Olympic 1,500 metres final without Coe or Ovett. The ravages of 11 seasons of racing having forced the old king to abdicate, the pretenders are ready to do battle for his throne. But not one of them has his air of majesty.

The more you look at the field the more you feel that this could be the year of the outsider, the first since 1967 when Saucy Kit won at 100-6, because all the main contenders have at least a small question mark against them. It could be that luck has played its part perfectly for John O'Neill, Sea Pigeon's rider, for with Mercy Rimell's stable jockey, Sam Morshead, injured, O'Neill has been asked to deputize on Gaye Chance who, at around 16-1, looks worth a second mortgage each way.

Before he fails to make any show in the Schweppes Gold Trophy, Gaye Chance has been a leading fancy for the Champion. His credentials were impeccable and, overlooking that lapse — he was apparently knocked around like a football in the Schweppes — they still are.

He revels in soft ground, stays well, has acceleration and has proved himself against the best. He rose from the ashes of his Schweppes defeat with a conclusive Doncaster victory over No Bombs. So even if Mrs Rimell refuses to talk to journalists at 3.0 on Sunday afternoon she may be forced to do so at about 3.45 tomorrow if Gaye Chance returns to the winners enclosure.

The horse that won the Schweppes, Donegal Prince, is himself a fancied longshot — and justifiably. Paul Kelleway, who enjoys tilting at windmills since he so often comes off best, rode the winner of the Champion Hurdle on Bula in 1971 and 1972 and is quietly confident that his rapidly improving six-year-old will be good enough.

True, Donegal Prince meets Ekbalco on 13lb worse terms than at Newbury, but he showed startling progress to win there and Kelleway feels that progress has been maintained.

Kelleway's problem is to find the right jockey. "He needs a man on his back," he says and is desperately hoping that Fred Winter will run Derring Rose in the stayers' race rather than the Champion, so that Francome will be free to renew their Newbury partnership. A spokesman for Winter's stable indicated yesterday that the odds were that Kelleway would get his man.

Mrs Rimell is not the only one of her sex who is hoping to become the first to train a Champion Hurdle winner. Susan Morris, a barrister from Chard in Somerset, will be hoping to issue her jockey, Martin O'Halloran, a part-time horse dentist, with a winning brief to ride either Mr Moonraker or Holemoor Star, her prolific pair who have won 11 races between them this season.



A couple of swells: Susan Morris and Holemoor Star

Miss Morris will make the decision on who runs this morning. The odds are that it will be Holemoor Star if he is fully recovered from his exertions on Saturday, when he won the Imperial Cup at Kempton in style, his fifth victory in two months. Like Donegal Prince he may still be improving and although at odds of around 33-1 he could set the desired precedent for the Turf's legal lady.

Michael Dickinson yesterday confirmed his Gold Cup plans when he decided that he would run Bregawn as well as Silver Buck. Wayward Lad will not run in any race at the Festival as Dickinson considers that he has done enough. Robert Earnshaw will ride Silver Buck and Graham Bradley Bregawn.

Ayr

1.45 SLAPHOUSE HURDLE (Div 1: novices: £688: 2m) (7 runners)

1 u000 AEGEAN SEAMAN (J Hurst) J Hurst 5-11-6 ... Mr B Storey 7
2 00 AVIVA (W D Francis) W D Francis 5-11-6 ... H Davies
3 004300 CHASTITY BELT (Alan Munro Electrical) R Allan 5-11-6 ... S Charlton
5 000 OLIVE PRESS (A Mactaggart) A Mactaggart 5-11-6 ... —
7 000-004 THELMAS SECRET (S Brown) T Barnes 5-11-6 ... M Barnes
9 22130 FRENCH LORD (D) (Mrs L Kitchingman) G Richards 4-11-0 ... R Barry
10 012240 TUDORVILLE (D) (E Harvey) K Stone 4-11-0 ... C Tinkler

10-11 French Lord, 4 Thelmas Secret, 6 Tudorville, 7 Aegean Seaman, 12 Chastity Belt, 16 Aviva, 25 Olive Press.

2.15 AYRSHIRE CUP HUNTER-CHASE (Novices: £811: 3m 110yd) (9)

2 p00- COLONEL HENRY (Mrs C Braithwaite) Mrs C Braithwaite 6-12-3 ... J Drydale 4
4 DAI HARRAILD (Lady Carr-Ellison) J Haldane 9-12-3 ... C Sample 7
5 2/3330- DRYBURN (Mrs A Hamilton) Mrs A Hamilton 11-12-3 ... Mrs A Hamilton 7
7 0p-0f GRANGER (E Robson) E Robson 9-12-3 ... Miss P Robson 7
10 000/4-p KIRWAUGH (P Williams) P Williams 14-12-3 ... Miss T Gray 7
11 p0000/ LINPAC NORTH (Mrs R Barr) R Barr 7-12-3 ... —
16 /0000-4 ROYAL NUGGET (G Richards) G Richards 6-12-3 ... M Todhunter 7
17 p- RUBESCO (J Aynsley) J Aynsley 8-12-3 ... J Walton
19 0- KINKIO (C Bell) C Bell 5-11-7 ... S Love 7

2 Royal Nugget, 3 Dryburn, 4 Kirwaught, 5 Linpac North, 8 Rubesco, 10 Granger, 14 others.

2.45 ROSEMOUNT HURDLE (Handicap: £1,713: 2m) (9)

2 000044 CHINA GOD (CD) (Mrs M White) W D Francis 9-11-10 ... H Davies
4 10-3101 GALATCH (CD) (W Wells) W Wells 5-11-1 ... J J O Neill
6 4/0-040 LOCHRANZA (H Michael) E Carr 11-10-13 ... Miss Carr 4
8 233400 WILLIAM THE FIRST (D) (G Gilbert) A W Jones 7-10-4 ... P Caldwell 7
9 00-0r00 REGAL TUDOR (D) (J Pringle) G Lockerbie 8-10-4 ... N Balmer
10 341420 CAMBORNE HILL (D) (Mrs A Ogilvy C Bell 6-10-1 ... P Tuck
12 00p- GIRONDE (Miss S Wilson) Miss N Wilson 5-10-0 ... A Stringer
13 403040 ESSEX (F Markland) D McCain 7-10-0 ... N Doughty
15 0/0000 YELLOW STAR (D) (R Wilson) T Barnes 9-10-0 ... M Barnes

9-4 Galatch, 7-2 China God, 4 Camborne Hill, 6 Lochranza, 7 William the First, 8 Regal Tudor, 14 Essex, 16 others.

3.15 SLAPHOUSE HURDLE (Div II: novices: £694: 2m) (9)

1 f00-030 ARAGEN (R Proudfoot) G Lockerbie 6-11-6 ... N Balmer
3 0000 BYCLOUGH BOY (R Allan) R Allen 5-11-6 ... S Charlton
4 0-pu004 CALMACUTTER (Calmac Tool) A W Jones 5-11-6 ... P Caldwell 7
5 f000 EMCO (A Moore) J S Wilson 5-11-6 ... A Stringer 4
7 0 MISS BRIG (H McConnell) H McConnell 5-11-6 ... Mrs A Robertson
9 00302f RENREBO (Miss J Taberner) M Naughton 5-11-6 ... G Bradley
10 0000 DONALLAN (R Donaldson) T Craig 4-10-7 ... E Brand 7
11 022 LIFESTYLE (G Barber) W D Francis 4-10-7 ... H Davies
13 0 SCHWARZENBERG (W McGhie) G Richards 4-10-7 ... R Barry

7-4 Renrebo, 3 Lifestyle, 4 Schwarzenberg, 6 Calmacutter, 8 Aragen, 10 Donallan, 14 Byclough Boy, 16 others.

3.45 SUNDRUM CHASE (Handicap: £2,477: 2½m) (9)

1 123444 DIRECT LINE (CD) (B Otter) W A Stephenson 8-11-10 ... R Lamb
4 10-f110 BRAVEN (D) (Mrs M Haggas) M Dickinson 8-10-5 (4ex) ... Mr D Browne 4
5 1311Of GOLD INVADER (D) (A Scott) A Scott 9-10-3 ... M Barnes
7 u0pf10 LORD PROVOST (CD) (Miss H Hamilton) Miss H Hamilton ... T G Dun
8 421-400 DARK PEARL (CD) (Mrs M Los) G Richards 8-10-0 ... N Doughty
9 4f3b00 ROBBIE'S PARK (CD) (M Cairs) K Oliver 8-10-0 ... D Dutton 4
10 0-10302 PEWTER SPEAR (R Hamer) D McCain 9-10-0 ... C Pimlott
11 100-0fp BURGUNDY BEAU (Mrs D Thomson) Mrs D Thomson 11-10-0 ... —
12 3pf232 POLARS LADDIE (R Goldie) R Goldie 9-10-0 ... P Tuck

5-4 Braven, 3 Direct Line, 5 Pewter Spear, 8 Polars Laddie, 10 Gold Invader, 12 Lord Provost, 14 others.

4.15 HOLLYBUSH CHASE (Novices: £1,584: 3m 110yd) (7)

2 ff1112 BLUE REEF (CD) (E Collingwood-Cameron) W A Stephenson 7-12-4 ... R Lamb
5 02p1u2 TWICE TIMES (J Brockbank) J Brockbank 7-11-13 ... Mr L Hudson 4
7 -2fu31 DARTH VADER (B) (Duchess of Abercorn) K Oliver 6-11-8 ... T G Dun
9 0-001p NICKY TAM(B) (Mrs J Pringle) A Scott 9-11-8 ... C Pimlot
10 ffuupu FOXY PERCY (Mrs A Hamilton) Mrs A Hamilton 7-11-3 ... Mr T Reed 7
11 032/pp HINDU TAPESTRY (J Dodds) J Dodds 7-11-3 ... D Turnbull
14 4f230p SOLDIER BILL (W Stevenson-Taylor) D McCain 9-11-3 ... R Barry

9-4 Darth Vader, 7-2 Blue Reef, 4 Twice Times, 5 Nicky Tam, 8 Soldier Bill, 12 Foxy Percy, 16 Hindu Tapestry.

4.45 GRUNWICK NH FLAT RACE (£606: 2m) (16)

3 0 FOX-U-MORE (Mrs M Nisbet) K Oliver 5-11-13 ... D Dutton 4
4 30 FULL MEASURE (I Williams) G Fairbairn 6-11-13 ... Mr J W Malton
5 HIGHWAY GOLD (W A Stephenson) W A Stephenson 5-11-13 ... Mr E McIntyre 4
6 0 HUMMELMOOR (A Mactaggart) A Mactaggart 5-11-13 ... Mr A Mactaggart
8 0 LITTLE HARRY (R Angus) J Dodds 5-11-13 ... —
10 PICKETY WOOD (W Stevenson-Taylor) D McCain 5-11-13 ... P Harrison 7
11 ROISIN DUBH (T Curry) M Dickinson 5-11-13 ... Mr D Browne 4
13 0 TAMSON'S TIPPLE (D Robertson) D Robertson 6-11-13 ... Mr D Robertson
14 0 ALLERLEA (C Bell) C Bell 4-11-0 ... Miss Margaret Bell 4
16 0 BELLITICO (H Proud) J Charlton 4-11-0 ... Mr L Hudson 4
17 b CALSAY LAD (Mrs J Beattie) R Allen 4-11-0 ... B Holohan 7
19 0 FIRST KNOWE (W Young) W Young 4-11-0 ... Mr P Craggs
20 p NELSONS BEACH (J Dun) F Dun 4-11-0 ... Mr J M Dun 7
21 1 PRIMROSE WOOD (Mrs D Whitaker) G Richards 4-11-0 ... P Gillespie 7
22 ROCKMAN (Mrs P Rigby) Mrs P Rigby 4-11-0 ... Mrs P Rigby
24 SPARTAN MISS (H McConnell) H McConnell 4-11-0 ... Mrs A Robertson

7-2 Roisin Dubh, 9-2 Full Measure, 5 Fox-U-More, 6 Highway Gold, 7 Primrose Wood, 8 Bellitico, 10 Rockman, Calsay Lad, 16 others.

Ayr selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 French Lord. 2.15 Royal Nugget. 2.45 Galatch. 3 15 Lifestyle 3 45 Braven. 4.15 Darth Vader. 4.45 Roisin Dubh.

Southwell selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Aversun. 2.30 Drakes Lady. 3.0 Mount Temple. 3.30 Tom Noel. 4.0 Aingers Green. 4.30 Hot Match. 5.0 Dioklis.

Southwell

2.0 LANGFORD CHASE (Handicap: novices: £640: 2m 74yd) (8 runners)

1 042130 KALKASHANNDI (Mrs K Underwood) D Morley 6-11-11 ... P Scudamore
2 30-01pf BIV (CD) (Sir D Hill-Wood) Miss A Hill-Wood 7-11-8 ... M Bastard
4 0-100p0 PARSON'S PRIDE (B) (Steadfast Scaffold) J Leigh 7-11-6 ... A Coogan
7 0-00333 AVERSUN (B) (Ms J Hubbard) W Haigh 6-11-3 ... P A Charlton
9 0fp2p0 JESTING SPIRIT (Lt-Col R Martin) G Fairbairn 7-11-1 ... DOUBTFUL
10 f-00130 ABERVANTER (D Todd) D Todd 5-10-12 ... Mr D Williams (4)
13 040u-p LIKELY BOY (V Thompson) V Thompson 9-10-7 ... —
15 04p032 BARTON CROSS (A Watson) A Watson 8-10-12 ... —

5-2 Aversun, 3-1 Barton Cross, 7-2 Kalkashanndi, 5-1 Biv, 8-1 Abervanter, 12 others.

2.30 KERSALL HURDLE (Selling: £741: 2m) (18)

2 00-0000 MENDALEAK (D) (D Cornish) V Thompson 5-12-1 ... Mr R Thompson 7
3 312 PULHAM VENTURE (D) (H Morgan) K Morgan 5-12-1 ... C McSharry 7
9 00 ROYSIA (F Jordan) F Jordan 5-11-10 ... C Smith
11 3000 TALK IT OVER (B) (H Morgan) K Morgan 5-11-10 ... A Webb
13 f CANDID PEAL (P Miller) T Kersey 4-10-9 ... G Kersey 4
16 0uuf COTTAGE STAR (P Haley) P Haley 4-10-9 ... D Wilkinson
17 00 CRIMSON FLASH (B) (Mrs J Skelton) S Norton 4-10-9 ... G Graham
18 000 CRISTINA TIMES (L Cookson) B McMahon 4-10-9 ... S J O'Neill
19 0020 DRAKE'S LADY (M Bray-Cotton) W Clay 4-10-9 ... N Clay
20 0 FIELD FARE BOY (T Rollingson) T Rollingson 4-10-9 ... J Barlow
21 04 FUTURE UNSEEN (G Morgan) G Morgan 4-10-9 ... M Young 4
23 0u HOLD FIRE (D Burchell) D Burchell 4-10-9 ... N Coleman 7
24 000 I-CHING (C Hague) B Richmond 4-10-9 ... M Brennan 7
25 00400 MALSEEDY (M Leyden) R Stubbs 4-10-3 ... —
27 00200 QUEEN'S COUP (G Chipman) K Bridgwater 4-10-9 ... R Crank
32 p0 VEROWEN (P Colquhoun) C Pinkham 4-10-9 ... —
33 0000 WAR PARLEY (P Mann) P Mann 4-10-9 ... Mr M Mann 7
34 p0 WHATTON MARINA (W Payling) P Felgate 4-10-9 ... K Sims 7

7-2 Drake's Lady, 4 Pulham Venture, 5 Future Unseen, 6 Queen's Coup, 7 Talk It Over, 12 Crimson Flash, 14 others.

3.00 EDWARD HANMER CHASE (Handicap: £1,450: 3m 110yd) (14)

3 43f00 LAAKEN (B Howard) E Alston 7-11-7 ... B R Davies
5 03040-0 GOLDEN JEST (Mrs D Pickering) S Cole 8-11-0 ... R F Davies
6 0104f2 PHIL THE FLUTER (R Poppleton) H Wharton 7-10-10 ... S Smith Eccles
8 010022 CYPO (B) (Mrs A Akeroyd) A Jarvis 8-10-8 ... J Burke
10 20-f043 PRINCE OF PLEASURE (S Spokes) M Tate 9-10-6 ... —
11 p4uf0p KYLE OF LOCHALSH (Mrs J Brockbank) P Brookshaw 8-10-4 ... Mr P Brookshaw
12 031/p0p BOBETTE (B) (R Broomhall) M Delahooke 10-10-4 ... G Jones
13 03/1-p3 FRENCH REBEL (CD) (A Horton) W Musson 12-10-3 ... A Coogan
16 0pp001 MOUNT TEMPLE (R Bedwell) D Morley 6-10-2 ... P Scudamore
18 204430 SANTOSS (J Bradley) J Bradley 9-10-1 ... G Davies 4
19 0p-p000 LINARTO (F Coton) F Coton 11-10-1 ... M Stephenson 7
20 p0f0/00 DOUBLE CROSSED (W Bethell) R Bethell 10-10-0 ... C Grant
25 000000 MASTER WHAT (C) (F Jackson) W Clay 10-10-0 ... M Elliott 4
26 4-00u00 WYNSOME WAY (B) (J R Hold) J R Holt 8-10-0 ... Mr J Holt 4

3 Prince of Pleasure, 7-2 Cypo, 4 Phil the Fluter, 9-2 Mount Temple, 7 French Rebel, 12 Golden Jest, 14 Laaken, 16 others.

3.30 HOLSTEN PILS HURDLE (Handicap: £1,408: 2½m) (15)

1 000421 TOM NOEL (D) (C Pinkham) C Pinkham 7-12-2 (9 ex) ... —
3 021001 WINDLEY LAD (M Hazard) G Vergette 6-11-11 (9 ex) ... Mr G Vergette 7
4 01-0120 SPEED OF LIGHT (D) (B Stamper) A Smith 7-11-3 ... —
7 p-01200 CONSTITUTION HILL (Mrs P Brady) K Bailey 8-11-1 ... A Webb
8 220000 CITADEL (D,B) (Miss R Dudley) J Bradley 7-11-1 ... G Davies (4)
10 3b1030 CLEARIT (D,B) (A Brook) S Norton 7-10-13 ... G Graham
14 0000-04 PRIDDY FRIENDLY (D) (B Richmond) B Richmond 10-10-9 ... C Richmond
18 210030/ SHARP FIDDLE (CD) (M Lambert) J Harris 7-10-5 ... J A Harris 4
21 21-0400 MISTY GLEN (D) (Mrs R Bradley) J Bradley 7-10-3 ... P Liddicoat 7
22 04202 ROLLING RIVER (H Blenkhorn) K Morgan 6-10-2 ... C McSharry 7
23 000-40 HIT THE ROOF (E Farr) S Cole 8-10-1 ... R F Davies
28 4-00000 STRAITS (B) (T Rollingson) T Rollingson 5-10-0 ... J Barlow
29 410-340 FIREBOURG (B) (Mrs J Evans) Mrs J Evans 7-10-0 ... T Wall 4
31 00uf00- GIBBSNEESSE (J Lester) D Morrill 9-10-0 ... A Jinks 7
32 4030-40 OLD CASTLE LINE (Mrs V Castledine) S Cole 6-10-0 ... M Bastard

5-2 Tom Noel, 7-2 Windley Lad, 5 Rolling River, 6 Speed of Light, 8 Constitutional Hill, 10 Clearit, 12 Citadel Roc, 14 others.

4.0 FOSS WAY HUNTER CHASE (Amateurs: £1,167: 3m 110yd) (13)

2 2/01202- AINGERS GREEN (D Gibbon) D Gibbon 8-11-10 ... Mrs L Gibson
3 ANCHORS AWEIGH (T Crew) T Crew 13-11-10 ... —
7 004-044 CINCHED (CD) (W Lamarque) G Fairbairn 11-11-10 ... DOUBTFUL
10 1113/02 GINTOP (Mrs J Turner) Mrs J Turner 11-11-10 ... G Halder 7
11 HERNSHAW (R Crawford) R Crawford 9-11-10 ... —
12 00p0-pf JIM BUTT (Mrs S Lee) Mrs S Lee 8-11-10 ... G Vergette 7
13 300-304 JIMMYFISHER (P Mann) P Mann 11-11-10 ... R Mann 7
14 2p0-002 LONE SOLDIER (B) (J Docker) J Docker 10-11-10 ... P Webber
15 100213/ MELODIC BEAT (R Chugg) R Chugg 11-11-10 ... R Chugg 7
17 13 MINDBENDER (Mrs J Bealby) Mrs J Bealby 9-11-10 ... C Bealby 7
18 232001 PLAYFIELDS (A Baird) A Baird 8-11-10 ... Miss S Pilkington 7
20 p/04123 SPARTAN LACE (G Tarry) G Tarry 12-11-10 ... G Tarry 7
21 TALLULAH (Miss A Beaumont) Miss A Beaumont 9-11-10 ... T Smith 7

9-4 Aingers Green, 4 Mindbender, 5 Spartan Lace, 6 Playfields, 7 Gintop, 10 Jimmyfisher, 12 Lone Soldier, 16 others.

4.30 EGMANTON HURDLE (Div I: novices: £414: 2m) (10)

1 000000 ANDY REW (Mrs E Preece) B Preece 9-11-10 ... P Scudamore 7
3 000/0-0 FU'S FANCY (H Gibbon) J Webber 7-11-10 ... A Webber
4 0p0-p0 LOVE PATROL (Mrs S Evans) K Bridgwater 7-11-10 ... R Crank
7 fffru THE DRAPER (F Baxter) T Bill 9-11-10 ... P Carvill
10 p00 BOURNE'S CHAMPION (Lady F Hanmer) H Hanmer 5-11-7 ... G McCourt
11 0000 COUL KANDA (B) (C Garratt) C Miller 5-11-7 ... R F Davies
12 300 HOT MATCH (Dr J Hernandez) G P-Gordon 5-11-7 ... S Smith Eccles
14 0 LAURELLO (R Chugg) R Chugg 5-11-7 ... Mr R Chugg
17 4 BRETTON PARK (A Brook) S Norton 4-10-10 ... G Graham
21 p0 JOVI (C Fenton) D Morrill 4-10-10 ... A Jinks 7

11-8 Hot Match, 15-8 Andy Rew, 9-4 Bretton Park, 16 others.

5.0 EGMANTON HURDLE (Div II: novices: £414: 2m) (8)

7 00 WISE MAN (R Thompson) R Thompson 6-11-10 ... —
8 0 ALFFETINA (Mrs R Legouix) J Webber 5-11-7 ... A Webber
9 000-040 BRIGSTONE (C Trietline) C Trietline 5-11-7 ... Mr R Mann (7)
11 40240 HORKEY (G Draper) J Harris 5-11-7 ... J A Harris (4)
12 LOST FOR WORDS (Mrs V Ward) P Harriss 5-11-7 ... P Carvill
18 01 DIOKLIS (DB) (C Woodon) K Bailey 4-11-6 ... A Webb
20 000401 KING OF STRESS (CDB) (W Hardy) W Hardy 4-11-6 ... M Brennan (7)
23 000 CARRY ON AGAIN (G Thomas) G Fletcher 4-10-10 ... G Fletcher (4)

4-5 Dioklis, 3 King of Stress, 4 Horkey, 10 Lost for Words, 12 others.

Kempton results

1.15: 1, Bellyrose (5-6 fav); 2, De Pluvinel (50-1); 3, Cold Spell (20-1). 15 ran.
1.45: 1, Straight Accord (8-1); 2, Another Breeze (7-4 fav); 3, Varikez (12-1). 7 ran.
2.15: 1, Charlie Muddle (9-4 fav); 2, Ormus (100-30); 3, Merciless King (6-1). 10 ran. NR: Pithan.
2.50: 1, Holemoor Star (2-1); 2, Knighthood (15-2); 3, Fledge (15-8 fav). 7 ran.
3.20: 1, Applejo (5-2 fav); 2, Mauritius (20-1); 3, Border Mark (4-1). 6 ran. NR: Coolishall.
3.50: 1, Monty Python (9-2); 2, Glenhawk (9-4); 3, Colonel Christy (8-1). Sweeping Along 21 fav. 6 ran.
4.20: 1, Jubilee Medal (9-4 fav); 2, Swanse Prince (7-2); 3, Black Rod (25-1). 11 ran.

Doncaster

2.15: 1, Bawai (100-30 jt fav); 2, Rosie's Secret (5-1); 3, Caernarvon Bay (14-1). Chance Flight 100-30 jt fav. 15 ran. NR: Lanrium.
2.45: 1, Lord John (11-4 fav); 2, Abersing (5-1); 3, Far Bridge (4-1). 11 ran.
3.15: 1, Inkling (11-4); 2, Indiana Dare (2-1 fav); 3, Pretty Boy Floyd (10-1). 10 ran.
3.45: 1, Strombolus (12-1); 2, The Vintner (8-1); 3, Mr Oryx (7-1). Lucky Vane 11-4 fav. 10 ran. NR: Cold Spell.
4.15: 1, Beau Vito (7-1); 2, Gill O'Whiskey (9-2); 3, The Baker (6-1). Sidney Quinn 9-4 fav. 11 ran.
4.45: 1, Le Grande Bran (7-4 fav); 2, Chal Marcel (6-1); 3, Righty Friend (3-1). 11 ran.

Ayr

1.30: 1, Hyde (100-30); 2, Gamden (3-1 fav); 3, Tudor Folly (100-30). 8 ran. NR: Folkliaw.
2.0: 1, Lasobey (11-4 fav); 2, Rambling Jack (6-1); 3, The Engineer (7-2). 7 ran.
2.30: 1, Pourentes (10-1); 2, Wedded Bliss (4-1); 3, Rock Fall (7-1). Little Frenchman and Kiroy 7-1 jt-favs. 7 ran.
3.0: 1, Earls Brig (1-3 fav); 2, Solar Bee (9-1); 3, Vimy Ridge (10-1). 4 ran. NR: King Con.
3.30: 1, Righthand Man (1-2 fav); 2, Stop It (14-1); 3, Starmesa (33-1). 10 ran.
4.0: 1, Final Argument (8-11 fav); 2, Spartan Red (16-1); 3, Pirate Jack (6-1). 11 ran. NR: Jesting Spirit.
4.30: 1, Hcaton Lad (5-1); 2, Inshmar (11-4 fav); 3, Concannon (16-1). 13 ran.

□ PTS Racing have opened a book on the number of Irish-trained winners at next week's Cheltenham Festival. They go: 3-1 five winners, 7-2 six or four, 5-1 three, 8-1 seven, 10-1 two, and 16-1 one or eight. For the record, the Irish had three last year, six in 1980 and five in 1979.

STATE OF GOING (official). Ayr: soft. Southwell: heavy. Inspection at 7.30 only if overnight rain. Tomorrow: Cheltenham; good to soft. Sedgefield: good.

ICE SKATING

Miss Cottrill and Miss Wood face a long slog

From John Hennessy, Copenhagen, March 14

After the euphoria of Friday, the despair of Saturday. That was the agony suffered by British camp followers at the world championships here. Whereas *Jayne Torvill* and Christopher Dean rose majestically to the challenge of retaining their ice dance title, the British women's solo competitors fell sadly from grace.

Deborah Cottrill, fourth last year and holding fourth place after the short programme, plummeted to tenth; Karen Wood, fifteenth last year, dropped two rungs on the ladder; and Diana Rankin at her first attempt, was twenty-third. There need be no regrets so far as Miss Rankin is concerned. This was always to be nothing more than a voyage of discovery and she discovered how tough life is at the top, the experience, her first in any form of international competition, was an essential preliminary stepping stone.

There must, however be some heart searching on the part of the other two. Can the one, Miss Cottrill, build on her excellent compulsory figures with a stronger free skating performance, overcoming a personal timidity of character? Can the other, Miss Wood, apply herself to the command of school figures and thus provide a reasonable launching pad for her free skating potential?

These are the agonizing thoughts that must go through their minds, and those of their supportive parents, in the weeks ahead. For both there is still the carrot of an Olympic blazer in 1984 but two more years is a long *slog for that limited accolade for* a British champion, as Miss Wood was, and Miss Cottrill both is and was.

Miss Cottrill was so out of sorts that she landed not a single triple jump. She took the gamble of the difficult triple flip (toe salchow) at the start of her programme and its failure was bound to govern what followed. Safely landed, it would have put her on a high that would have lifted her over the full four minutes. Here she stumbled badly and so lost her confidence as to use both feet for all succeeding triple jumps.

Miss Wood got away to her usual spectacular start of triple toe loop, double toe loop and double loop in combination but she fell on both the triple loop and the triple lutz. Miss Rankin, a beginner at this level, must be spared critical analysis, but the basis of an elegant presence is clear and there is no need for her to feel discouraged or for the *National Skating Association to* regret their decision, at the third attempt to send her here.

The winner was Elaine Zayak, until now living through a series of disasters this year including third place in the American championship. *Last year she* seemed little more than a cute jumping machine. Now the artistry is emerging and, at 16 she has time to develop into a great champion. She rose from seventh place after the short programme, a tribute to the new scoring system that makes all things possible on the final night.

On the night Katarina Witt, the East German, she proved unequal to the task. The title was hers for the taking but, having failed with the triple flip after a dazzling opening combination of double lutz to triple toe loop she fell away badly. One still suspects that she has even greater potential than Miss Zayak, her senior by eight months, but the question remains whether she has the character. Both have to beware another rapidly rising 16-year-old, Claudia Leistner.

Today was given over to the exhibitions, with Miss Torvill and Dean having the honour of closing the show. They created *yet another fairy tale on ice*, so appropriate to this city of Hans Christian Andersen.

WOMEN'S FINAL POSITIONS: 1, E. Zayak (US) 7.4 places; 2, K. Witt (EG) 7.6; 3, C. Kristofics-Binder (Austria) 8.2; 4, C. Leistner (WG) 12.2; 5, E Vodorezova (USSR) 12.2; 6, R Summers (US) 13.2. British placings: 10, D. Cottrill, 22.0; 17, K Wood, 34.1; 23, D Rankin, 45.8

FINAL ICE DANCE RESULTS: 1, J Torvill and C Dean (GB) 2.0 places; 2, W Bestemianova and A Bukin (USSR) 4.0; 3, I Moiseyeva and A Bukin (USSR) 7.0; 4, J. Blumberg and M. Seibert (US) 7.0; 5, C For and R Dalley (US) 10.0; 6, O. Volozhinskaya and a Svinin (USSR) 12.0. Other British placings: 7, K Barber and N Slater, 15.0; 13, W Sessions and S Williams, 25.0



Torvill and Dean acknowledge an adoring crowd

ATHLETICS

King gains respect and a UK record

By Norman Fox, Athletics Correspondent

To put British sprinters in perspective, last year Allan Wells was the only one to appear in the world's top 30 at 100 or 200 metres. But in the coming season Wells could find himself having to share the spotlight with another Briton.

Harry King, an astute 23-year-old from Bracknell, was one of only three English competitors to beat the Americans at Cosford on Saturday, and though his 60 metres victory came in an invitation event, he broke Wells' United Kingdom and all-comers best by 4/100ths of a second in 6.65 secs. What is more, he beat Mel Lattany, one of those robust, piston-legged Americans who felt aggrieved when Wells won Olympic gold while they were kept at home.

Lattany would relish a few victories over Wells next summer, but it was King he had to respect on Saturday. Lattany won the match race in 6.71 sec. but was impressed by the way King relaxed in the second invitation event and made a superb start.

Lattany, who in the second fastest man in the world out of doors, felt King's improvement could assist his own attack on the world 100m record of 9.59 secs *when he returns to spend three* months in Europe this summer. With surprising confidence, and an early eye on promotion, he suggested that on July 17 at the Crystal palace Ovett-Coe meeting, he might be ready for the record. Whether Crystal Palace, with its fickle winds and criticised track, will be ready for the attempt is another matter.

King's performance at Cosford was especially creditable as he *had been suffering* from pain in the sciatic nerve. He had run in Milan last week knowing he needed treatment. "I'm not running again until I'm reall 100 per cent, he said.

Even with a comparatively *moderate team, the Americans* won the Philips sponsored match by 78.5 to 49.5, but in the main they disappointed. Frank Assumma was forced to run the first indoor four-minute mile (3min 59.56sec) seen in Britain because *Alan Salter chased him hard, and* Larry Myricks easily improved the long jump all-comers mark to 7.92 metres but several of the day's most impressive performances came from the English men and one women, Kathy Smallwood, *who heralded her* new season with 23.40sec in the 200 metres.

To break the all-comers record without ever having run the indoor bends before was commendable. So, too, was the all-comers record of 7.71sec, set by Mark Holtom in the invitation 60 metres hurdles, and Ian Stewart's 3,000 metres victory. Stewart, from Luton, was one of several reserves commandeered for the meeting, which attracted 2,500 people but still prompted doubts on the future of Cosford because *of 500 empty seats.*

Wells: our only sprinter in the world top 30

RESULTS: 60 Metres: 1, M Lattany (US) 6.71 sec; 2, H King (Eng) 6.74; 3, J Phillips (US) 6.76; 4, J Evans (Eng) 6.93. 60 Metres Hurdles: 1, M Holtom (Eng) 7.76 sec (UK all-comers record); 2, D Lavitt (US) 7.77; 3, W Greaves (Eng) 7.94; 4, G Moore (US) 8.10. 600 Metres: 1, A Blair (US) 1 min 17.81 sec; 2, F Sowerby (US) 1 18.19; 3, C Szwed (Eng) 1 18.92; 4, K Blackburn (Eng) 1 19.18. 1,000 Metres: J M ays (US) 2 mins 21.39 sec; 2, S Caldwell (Eng) 2:22.43; 3, B Martin (US) 2:23.19; 4, C McGeorge (Eng) 2:23.21. Mile: 1, J Assumma (US) 3min 59.56sec (UK all-comers record); 2, A Salter (Eng) 4:00.30; 3, P Kane (US) 4:4.22; 4, M Downes (Eng) 4:4.74. 3,000 Metres: 1, I Stewart (Eng) 7min 56.03sec; 2, *P Cummings (US) 7:56.78*; 3, B Bickford (US) 8:3.48; 4, C Reitz (Eng) 8:23.68. 4 x 400 Metres relay: 1, US 3min 10.74sec (UK all-comers record); 2, England 3:10.88 (UK national record). Pole Vault: 1, E Langford (US) 5.40m (17ft 8¾in); 2, L Jessee (US) 5.10; 3, J Gutteridge (Eng) 5.10; 4, B Davey (Eng) 4.80.

High jump: 1, *J Barrineau (US) 2:22m* (7ft3½ins); 2, D Watson (Eng) 2.16; 3, A Kruger (Eng) 2.16; 4, M Goode (US) 2.10. Long Jump: 1, G Artis (US) 7.75m (25ft5¼in); 2, R Mitchell (Eng) 7.60; Equal 3, T Henry (Eng) and J Phillips (US) 7.20. Guest — L Myricks (US) 7.92 (UK all-comers record). Triple Jump: 1, P Jordan (US) 16.22m (53ft2¾ins); 2, R Cannon (US) 15.87; 3, J Herbert (Eng) 15.71; 4, K McKalla (ENG) 15.21. Shot Putt: 1, J Braun (US) 19.63m (64ft6ins); 2, *M Winch (Eng)* 19.53; 3, J Zelezniak (US) 19.08; 4, S Rodhouse (Eng) 18.08. Match Score: US 78½pts, England 49½pts.

INVITATION RACES: 60m hurdles: 1, M Holtom (Eng) 7.71secs (UK national record); *2, D Lavitt (US) 7.78. 60m: 1, H King (Eng)* 6.65sec (UK national record); 2, M Lattany (US) 6.68. Women's 2,000 metres: ½, K Smallwood (Eng) 23.40sec (UK national record); 2, M Scutt (Eng) 23.92; 3, J Baptiste (Eng) 24.10; 4, M Ashcroft (Eng) 25.02.

IN BRIEF

England are not so dominant

By Peter Tatlow

England 9 Wales 3

England won this match in the first half at Bedford on Saturday when accurate passing saw them go into a 7–1 lead with trebles by Sue Wilson and Jane Emerson.

In the second half Wales hit back with enough possession to make a large dent in the England lead. The snag was poor Welsh finishing. When they did manage a powerful shot the England goalkeeper, Barbara Dootson, made *miraculous* saves.

The second-half tally was 2–2 with goals by Sue Wilson and Fiona Craig for England and Viv Jones and Jan Roden for Wales. It was enough to make England realize that they were not quite the dominant force they thought themselves after beating England reserves 18–6 at Crystal Palace 10 days ago, when Fiona Craig, a new cap, scored six times.

OTHER MATCHES: Wales 8, Universities Athletic Union 5. Junior territorial tournament: 1, East; 2, South.

Dagley chalks up win No 14

Norman Dagley won the English amateur billiards championship for the fourteenth time in Widnes, beating Bob Close, of Hartlepool, by 4,208 points to 2,169. Dagley, from Earl Shilton in Leicestershire, controlled the *game* from the beginning. He won each of the four sessions comfortably to leave Close runner-up in the event for the sixth time.

Rex Williams beat Jack Karnehm 1,500-569 to reach the semi-final stage of the world professional championship at La Reserve, Sutton Coldfield. Williams will meet Fred Davis in tomorrow's semi-final round.

Louis draws

Las Vegas, March 14. — Young Joe Louis, No 1 challenger for the World Boxing Association cruiserweight title, maintained his unbeaten record after drawing against a fellow-American, Dale Grant. A butt by Grant in the second round had opened a cut over Louis's right eye and the bout was stopped. Under Nevada rules the contest was too short for a points decision to be made — Reuters.

Captain's aid

Captain Mark Phillips has had his equestrian sponsorship by Range Rover Ltd extended until *the end of next year* with a further two-year option. This will aid his preparation for the 1984 Olympic Games. last year he collected 16 victories.

SQUASH RACKETS

Hunt's future progress in doubt

By Rex Bellamy

The top four seeds qualified for the semi-final round of the McEwan's Lager Tournament at Stockton, where a field of 32 assembled last Wednesday in pursuit of the first prize of £2,285, or as large a slice as they could carve from the total prize fund of £12,705. While 28 men considered the lessons of defeat and set their sights on the Patrick Festival at Chichester and the British Open championship at Bromley, the last four prepared to line up as follows: Jahangir Khan v Qamar Zaman and Geoff Hunt v Hidayat Jahan.

The quarter-final round confirmed that Hunt has a lot of work to do if he is to stand any chance of retaining the British championship, which he won last year for the eighth time, a record.

Hunt's only previous tournament on this tour was at Sheffield, where he was beaten by Lars Kavant. He may have left *his preparation too late. Even if* Hunt's form was the maximum that might reasonably be expected from a man of 35, he would start second favourite at Bromley. But he is currently so vulnerably inconsistent and sluggish *that, unless he improves rapidly, there must be some* doubt whether he will even reach the final of the British championship.

Hunt might have lost in the quarter-final round at Stockton but for *the fact that Steven* Bowditch, who can be a superb shot-maker when his mind is not wandering, could hardly believe in his chance of beating a player with Hunt's reputation. Nor is Bowditch in his best form at present. Back trouble has interrupted and inhibited his usual programme of training, practice and match-play. This contest was not so much a reminder of Hunt's great achievements as a reminder thathe made his first trip to Britain at the age of 16 and is now in decline.

The springy Gamal Awad presented Jahangir with a lively, and briefly, close challenge. A predictable feature was Awad's willingness to make headlong dives across the court. At the age of 15 he was probably the best goalkeeper of his age in Egypt, but had to give up all hopes of a soccer career because he stopped growing.

The interesting thing about Zaman and Jahan is that both look enviably fit and sharp, and therefore capable of taking advantage of any weakness in the Jahangir-Hunt hegemony.

Quarter-final round. Jahangir Khan (Pakistan) beat G Awad (Egypt) 9-2, 9-4, 10-9; Quamar Zaman (Pakistan) beat D Williams (Australia) 9-6, 9-0, 9-3; H Jahan (Pakistan) beat Maqsood Ahmed (Pakistan) 9-1, 9-6, 9-5; G Hunt (Australia) beat S Bowditch (Australia) 6-9, 9-3, 9-0, 3-9, 9-5

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

Mrs Robinson's arrival decides Scotland's fate

By Joyce Whitehead

England 3 Scotland 0

England were in convincing form at Stoke-on-Trent on Saturday and they could have scored at least six so great was *their domination.*

Helen Bray, playing in her third international match and the only scorer against Wales the previous week, gave England the lead after 25 minutes. Jane Swinnerton made it two in the second *half, following a volley of* shots after one of England's seven penalty corners. And then came the last exciting 10 minutes.

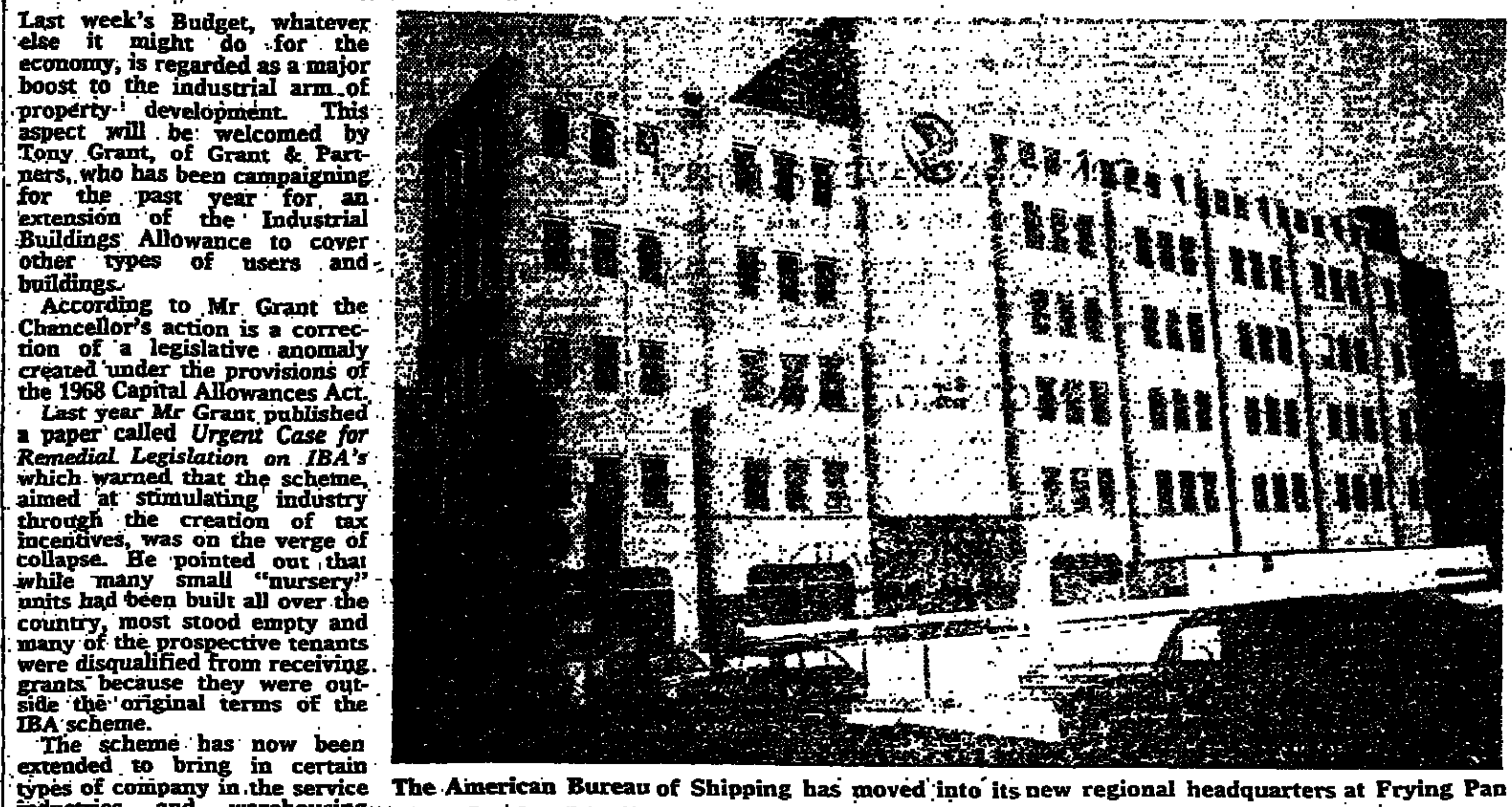
Valery Robinson was brought on in place of Katie Dodd. This change, by the very nature of the players — Mrs Robinson is a forward and Miss Dodd a defender — altered the whole outlook. With some fine passes from Mrs Robinson, England's four other forwards improved and looked increasingly dangerous.

On one attacking run, Mrs Robinson was tripped by a *Scottish defender and the result*ing penalty corner gave England their third goal. The young Mary Allen, who had already shown herself to be a steady defender, collected the ball and gave a good pass for Miss Swinnerton to sweep in. *It* was a well-timed shot and well-executed team work.

It was not that Miss Dodd had failed in any respect. Her long reach stood England in good stead in the first quarter of an hour when Scotland had their chances, but England held the upper hand for most of the match and the inclusion of Mrs Robinson just gave them the extra *power* in front.

Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Sir Geoffrey's helping hand for the industrial nurseries



The American Bureau of Shipping has moved into its new regional headquarters at Frying Pan Alley, London E1. The 24,000 sq ft building, costing £5m, is on ground and five upper floors.

Last week's Budget, whatever else it might do for the economy, is regarded as a major boost to the industrial arm of property development. This aspect will be welcomed by Tony Grant, of Grant & Partners, who has been campaigning for the past year for an extension of the Industrial Buildings Allowance to cover other types of users and buildings.

According to Mr Grant the Chancellor's action is a correction of a legislative anomaly created under the provisions of the 1968 Capital Allowances Act.

Last year Mr Grant published a paper called *Urgent Case for Remedial Legislation on IBA's* which warned that the scheme, aimed at stimulating industry through the creation of tax incentives, was on the verge of collapse. He pointed out that while many small "nursery" units had been built all over the country, most stood empty and many of the prospective tenants were disqualified from receiving grants because they were outside the original terms of the IBA scheme.

The scheme has now been extended to bring in certain types of company in the service industries and warehousing sector.

According to Mr Grant, last Tuesday's Budget speech arrived in the "nick of time", amending legislation which will restore confidence to a sector that has not lived up to its promise as a stimulus to industry.

"After the introduction of the IBA legislation, we were as enthusiastic as everyone else about the potential for job creation, but it soon became apparent that the bureaucratic guidelines were inhibiting rather than encouraging "nursery" unit development," he said.

Certainly the move towards providing small starter units has been extremely successful in promoting small businesses over the past couple of years. Developers such as A & J Mucklow have made it a standard part of their business to provide these units even in the West Midlands and other depressed areas.

Major industrial agents like King & Co agree with the basic premise put forward by Mr Grant and believe the extension of IBAs can only encourage greater take-up of small starter units.

Although privately they debate the value of such development from their own point of view, King & Co and other agents operating nationally find that it can often cost more to service estates of small units than they will finally make on fees.

Obviously, although they and others like them are not going to turn away the work, it is clear that local agents are better placed to handle the business of letting small industrial units.

Apart from encouraging small industrial development, the only other positive moves following the Chancellor's speech was the fall in interest rates, something that always brings a little cheer to commercial property companies. Over the past few weeks rates generally have eased and are now standing at 13 per cent. For companies like Town & City, every point trimmed off interest rates is thought to save around £1m a year on charges.

Any reduction in interest rates will of course ease the burden on all industrial and commercial companies and must encourage them to dust down old investment

□ In the six months to the end of December, 1981 the amount of office space coming on the market rose markedly from 15.1m sq ft to 18.17m sq ft, according to the latest survey undertaken by agents Hillier Parker May & Rowden.

The principal reason for the increase in empty offices appears to be the recession as tenants vacated buildings and either moved into smaller blocks outside the scope of the survey or closed down.

Hillier Parker's survey also shows that lettings last year were down from 3.5m sq ft in the first six months to 3m sq ft in the second. About 6.7m sq ft of office accommodation came on the market in the last half of the year compared with a total for the year of 10.8m sq ft.

The agents point out that the amount of new floorspace let in Central London at 600,000 sq ft virtually matched the new accommodation coming on the market, about 770,000 sq ft

"... I AM the LORD they God ... Thou shalt have no other gods before me."—Exodus 20: 2,3.

BIRTHS

HAMILTON-BAILLIE. — On March 12th at the John Radcliffe, Oxford to Marina (nee von Senger und Etterlin) and Tom—a daughter (Daisy Ernestine), sister for Isobel.

MARSHALL.—On February 28th, to Julia (nee Peevers) and Michael—a son (Michael Robert Christopher).

RIDOUT.—On 9th March 1982, at at Guys Hospital, London, to Kathi (nee Nearing) and Paul—a daughter (Ashley Jane).

RODWELL.—On 6th March 1982, at Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, to Rosemary (nee Rimmer) and Dennis — a daughter (Melanie Frances), sister for Nicholas and Christopher.

DEATHS

ALBRIGHT, JOCELYN BEAUMONT.—On 12th March, peacefully at her home, Grimley House, Finstall, aged 81 years. Funeral service at St Godwald Church, Finstall, on March 19th, at 2 30 p.m. No flowers please

COLLINS.—On 11th March, 1982, peacefully at home, Mary Helen, dearly loved mother of Olivia, Lionel, Cherry and Douglas, dearest sister of Jack and Penelope, and a beloved grandmother. At her request her body has gone to medical research and there will be no service. Donations instead to the N.S.P.C.C., 1 Riding House Street, London, W.1.

DEATH.—On March 12th, suddenly and peacefully at home, The Grove, Jack Death of The Grove, Monken Hadley, Herts, aged 71 years. Requiem Mass St James, Spanish Place, W1, on Friday, March 19th, at 10.30 am. followed by private interment. No ...

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Town and Country; 7.05 Maths Methods: Differential Equations; 7.30 The Agora of Athens. 7.55 Closedown. 9.08 For Schools, Colleges: Going to Work; 9.33 Modern methods of moving goods. 10.00 You and Me. For the very young (not Schools) (r). 10.15 Music Time: Coppelia; 10.38 History: Pax Romana; 11.00 The smugglers of Orkney; 11.23 Talkabout; 11.42 Industrial Relations; 12.07 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Margaret Hounsell. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report and news headlines with subtitles). 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Among the guests is American tenor, Robert White. 1.45 Camberwick Green (r). 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Working Drawings. 2.40 Out of the Past. 3.00 Closedown. 3.15 Songs of Praise from St Malachy's Church, Coleraine introduced by Seamus McKee. 3.53 Regional news (not London).

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2.
4.20 Cartoon: Mighty Mouse in At the Circus (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Cyril Luckham reads The Church Mice at Bay.
4.40 Cartoon: Scooby and Scrappy Doo.
5.00 John Craven's Newsround.
5.05 Blue Peter includes a return visit of Goldie's puppies.
5.35 Ivor the Engine (r).
5.40 News with Richard Baker. 6.00 South East at Six. 6.25 Nationwide.
6.55 Doctor Who. Peter Davison in part three of Earthshock.
7.20 Bret Maverick. The crooked gambler comes to the aid of some Sweetwater landowners.
8.10 Panorama presented by Robert Kee. No Hiding Place: Peter Taylor reports on how Republicans wanted in Northern Ireland now live openly in the South having successfully challenged extradition, and how now the tide may be turning.
9.00 News with John Humphrys.
9.25 Love Story: Alexa. Part three. While Christine takes a break in London the strain of Alexa and Paul becomes too much and they become lovers
9.50 Police. A Busy Saturday Night. The Thames Valley force learn of a projected confrontation between skinheads and black youths.
10.40 Film 82. Miles Kington reviews Whose Life is it Anyway? starring Richard Dreyfuss and the film made to aid Amnesty, The Secret Policeman's Other Ball.
11.10 Pete Sayers Entertains at the Snape Maltings. His theme is trains and helping him are The Family Brewn and Somers & Co.
11.35 Speak for Yourself. Understanding your rights when you are arrested.
12.00 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: M101/4 Inverse Functions: 7.05 Man-Powered Aircraft:1 7.30 Database: Local Authorities: 7.55 Closedown: 10.35 Speak for Yourself: Knowing your rights if you are ever arrested: 11.00 Play School: For the under fives presented by Sheelagh Gilbey and Johnny Ball. 11.25 Write Away. A guide to practical writing presented by Barry Took and Andrew Sachs. 11.40 Closedown. 2.00 Long, Short and Tall Stories. A look at some recently published children's fiction. 2.25 Maths Help. To 'O' level standard (r). 2.40 Other People's Lives. A gypsy community in Richmond, California. 3.05 The Computer Programme. The last of a series of programmes on the world of information science.

3.30 Film: A Yank at Oxford* (1938) starring Robert Taylor and Vivien Leigh. A student, lionised in the United States, learns to be more modest when studying at Oxford.
5.10 Who'll Be Mother? The role of nanny in modern society.
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Live Ghost* (1934).
6.00 Maggie. Serial about a young Scots girl.
6.25 Mr Smith's Favourite Garden. The Lawn.
6.50 News.
6.55 Riverside. News, reviews, music and ideas for young adults.
7.35 Spine Chillers. Michael Bryant tells the tale of Jerry Bundler.
7.45 Imagined Words. Dr Dan McKenzie and The Day the Earth Moved.
8.15 Marti Caine. Among the vivacious singer's guests are The Four Tops.
9.00 The Mike Harding Show. The diminutive entertainer regales us with stories and songs from the stage of the Opera House, Buxton.
9.30 Horizon: The Future — Made in Japan. How Japan is trying to stay in the forefront of technological innovation.
10.20 The Blues. Alexis Comer introduces a film made in 1976 featuring the best of America's blues musicians. Among those appearing are Big Joe Williams and Little Brother Montgomery.
10.45 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the stories that made this morning's headlines.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Thumbelina — part one of a cartoon; 9.47 How illusions are created; 10.04 A steelworks in Sheffield; 10.21 Media industrial relations; 10.48 For the hearing impaired; 11.05 Adolescence; 11.22 A visit to a Welsh coal mine; 11.39 The changing world of women; 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures of the Cockle twins for the very young (r). 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets. 12.30 That's the Way. A look at family income supplement, supplementary benefit, unemployment benefit, rent and rate rebates. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames news. 1.30 About Britain. Peter Williams investigates the state of the south's bathing water. 2.00 Money-go-Round. The programme visits Walsall which has a new scheme in local government. 2.30 Film: The Jokers (1966) starring Michael Crawford and Oliver Reed. Two men plan to steal the Crown Jewels and then put them back. The first part of the exploit goes like clockwork.

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles. With the voice of Peter Ustinov.
4.20 Graham's Ark. Graham Thornton talks about Careers with Animals.
4.45 Murphy's Mob. Adventures built around a football club.
5.15 Mr & Mrs. Quiz game between three married couples.
5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.
6.25 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of the Westminster Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults who need volunteers for their youth group, drivers and craftsmen.
6.35 Crossroads. Reg Lamont learns something disturbing.
7.00 Nature Watch goes diving in the South Pacific for new species of fish.
7.30 Coronation Street. Elsie Tanner is in for some drastic treatment.
8.00 Dead Ernest. Comedy series set in "the other life".
8.30 World in Action: In the name of the Lord.... A report on the mass killings of Guatemalan citizens.
9.00 Hill Street Blues. Drama series set in a Police precinct house. Lots of confused action and no small amount of humour. This week Police Captain Furillo (Daniel J Travanti) is in need of an attorney; two of his officers disguise themselves as waiters; and another is on the trail of some wild dogs.
10.00 News.
10.30 Film: Minstrel Man (1977) starring Glynn Turman. A made-for-television dramatised musical about the rise of black entertainers and their music on the American entertainment scene. Set in the last quarter of the 19th century, the story concerns two brothers, one an extrovert song and dance man, the other an introverted composer.
12.25 Close with Dr Anthony Storr.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including: 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.43 John Ebdon delves into the BBC Sound Archices.
8.57 Weather: Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start The Week With Richard Baker †
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "A Funny Thing Happened On The Way To The Wedding" by Jill Norris.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Kirkham.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Semi-Circles with Paula Wilcox and David Wood.
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour visits India.
3.00 News; Travel.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. "The Road to Nineveh" by John Kirk Morris.†
5.00 PM: News Magazine.
5.50 Shipping Forecast.
5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News, including Financial Report.
6.30 Just A Minute. A panel game.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start The Week With Richard Baker.†
8.00 The Monday Play. "Rift Valley Blues" by Robin Chapman.†
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now
11.00 A Book At Bedtime: "Gorky Park" by Martin Cruz Smith
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather Report;
12.15 Shipping Forecast: Inshore Waters Forecast.

VHF only: 6.25-6.30am Weather Forecast. 10.00 For Schools: 10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 1.55pm Programme News. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Broadside On (last in series). 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Politics of Caricature. 11.50 Television and Politics.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Haydn, Bach, Kodaly: records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Mendelssohn, Falla, Tchaikovsky, Schubert; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer: Jean-Philippe Rameau (1683-1764);
10.00 Music for Organ: Recital at Adlington Hall: Andrea Gabrieli, Giovanni Gabrieli, Byrd, Frescobaldi, Blow, Purcell.†
10.45 Cello and Piano. Recital: Frank Bridge, Chausson, Glazunov †
11.30 Mahler's Tenth Symphony: Chigago Symphony Orchestra concert †
1.00 News
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: direct from St John's, Smith Square, London: Piano recital: Schubert. †
2.00 Matinee Musicale: Concert: Svendsen, Achron arr. John Bradbury, Anthony Hedges, Liszt, Delibes †
3.00 The Best Laid Plans. . . : Song recital: wolf, Poulenc, Schubert, Mozart, Bizet, Faure, Schumann, Chausson, Weill, Loesser.†
3.45 New Records: Borodin, Strauss.†
4.45 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Soviet Life Through Official Literature.
7.40 Handel on record.†
8.00 Byrd and his contemporaries: Concert: Byrd, Gabrieli, Victoria, De Monte, White, Tallis, Palestrina.†
9.00 The Assistant Producer. Story
9.30 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra: Concert: Ginastera, Bliss, Dvorak.†
10.30 Jazz in Britain featuring the Elton Dean Quintet.
11.00 News.
11.05 Hervey Alan: The British bass, who died in January: record.†

VHF ONLY — Open University.
5.55 am Maths — Line Integrals. 6.15 Speaking for Ourselves: 6.35-6.55 Power and State Behaviour. 11.20 pm Art and the Historian. 11.40 The Cell Nucleus. 12.00 Marine Geophysics. 12.20-12.40 am The Threat of Leviathan.

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Gloria Hunniford including 1.45 Sports Desk.† 2.00 Don Durbridge including 2.45, 3 45 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.45 Sports Desk † 5.45 News: Sport 6.00 John Dunn including 6 45 Sports Desk.† 8.00 Folk on 2 featuring Dave Swarbrick and Friends; Frances Gilvray and Mick Burke; Shirley Collins.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttleton with the best of Jazz.† 9.55 Sports Desk 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz with Ray Moore. 10.30 Star Sound with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including 12.00 Midnight Newsroom: Weather; Motoring information (in Stereo from 12.00 midnight). 1.00 Truckers' Hour with Sheila Tracy.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music with Richard Clegg.†

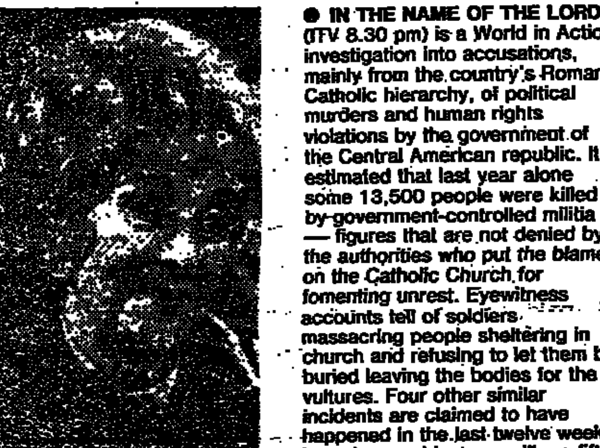
Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis including 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Andy Peebles. 5.00 Peter Powell including 5.00-5.30 The Record Race 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Stayin' Alive with Andy Peebles. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 midnight — Close. VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.00 with Radio 2. 10.00 with Radio 1 12.00-5.00 with Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT):- 6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections 8.15 The London Bach. 8.30 Baker's Half-Dozen. 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from An Observer. 9.20 Good Books. 9.35 Interlude. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 A Word in Edgeways. 10.15 The Instrument Makers. 10.30 Smash of the Day: The Navy Lark 11.00 World News. 11.09 News abut Britain. 11.15 Backtracking 11.30 The Reith Lectures 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Poor Embarrassed Reptile. 2.15 The End of the Affair. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News 4.15 A Man of Pleasure. 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News. 5.09 Europa. 5.25 New Ideas. 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 9.15 Europa 9.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classical Record Review. 11.30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 12.00 World News. 12.09am News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Radio Theatre. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES. Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.



Beryl Reid as Briggs in Doctor Who (BBC 1 6.55pm)

CHOICE

● IN THE NAME OF THE LORD (ITV 8.30 pm) is a World in Action investigation into accusations, mainly from the country's Roman Catholic hierarchy, of political murders and human rights violations by the government of the Central American republic. It is estimated that last year alone some 13,500 people were killed by government-controlled militia — figures that are not denied by the authorities who put the blame on the Catholic Church for fomenting unrest. Eyewitness accounts tell of soldiers massacring people sheltering in church and refusing to let them be buried leaving the bodies for the vultures. Four other similar incidents are claimed to have happened in the last twelve weeks in and around just one village fifty miles from the capital. Apart from the peasants, fifteen priests, including an American, and hundreds of community church leaders have been killed and nobody has been convicted of the crimes. To placate the Americans the authorities arrested three men in connection with the death of the American clergyman, but eyewitnesses say they bear no relation to the description of the killers. This sop to the States is because Guatemala hopes to receive renewed military aid to help in its fight against an estimated 6000 guerrillas but, to their credit, Congress has resisted the requests because of the indiscriminate slaughter of civilians.

● In THE DAY THE EARTH MOVED (BBC2 7.45 pm) one of the world's leading geophysicists, Dr Dan McKenzie, talks about the time when, as a graduate student, he was able to prove to established scientists that they were wrong and he right. The occasion was his discovery of Plate Tectonics — the theory which explains, among other things, the occurrence of earthquakes and the evolution of mountains and volcanoes.

● Writer Robin Chapman has written many plays for television but RIFT VALLEY BLUES (Radio 4 8.00) is his first for radio. Set in Kenya in 1938 the play concerns the resident English colonial community who are at the peak of their arrogance in their dealings with the Masai and Kikuyu tribes as well as the Asian community — an attitude which leads to a headlong clash of cultures. A strong cast is headed by Peter Jeffrey as Bertie MacIntyre, a spokesman for the expatriates, Jill Bennett as his wife Babs and Timothy West as Bongo Brown, their trusted friend and ally.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

CYMRU/WALES 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales 1.45-2.01 Pila Pala. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 7.20-7.45 Campus Gampau: 7.45-8.10 Dr Who. 12.00-12.2a.m. Working for Safety. 12.25 News and weather: Scotland 11.00am-11.23 For Schools: Let's See. 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.10-11.40 Se Ceap Brealunn. 11.40 News and weather: Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene around six. 12.00 News and weather: England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 12.05am close.

TVS

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Fancy Pants (Bob Hope, Lucille Ball) 1950 comedy about stranded actor who poses as a butler. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Full Life: Sir John Clements, former director of the Chichester Festival Theatre. 11.00 Film: Murder Motel. Woman tries to find out what has happened to her fiancé. 12.25 am Company followed by Closedown.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 FILM: Evil Roy Slade (John Austin) Outlaw is determined to reform after falling in love with one of his victims. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Canon in the Kitchen. The Revd. John Eley prepares some simple menus for hungry people and the unexpected guest. 6.30-7.00 Mr & Mrs. 10.30 Conference Report: Labour Party in Perth. 11.30 Rugby League. 12.15 News. 12.18 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.30-4.15 Film: Candidate for a Killing (John Richardson). A fight in a bar leads to something more sinister. 5.15-5.45 Dick Turpin. 6.00 Private Benjamin. 6.30 Granada Reports. 9.00-10.00 Quincy 10.30 Danger UXB. 11.30 Rugby League. 12.15 Odd Couple. 12.45 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.30 pm-1.00 Election '82: Guernsey Election for Deputies. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.15 Film: To Be or Not to Be (Jack Benny) Frantic farce about a troupe of actors from Warsaw. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Two of Us. 10.28 News. 10.35 Ladies Man. 11.05 Golfing Greats: Tony Jacklin. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 am Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: 1.20pm-4.15 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: To be Or Not To Be* (Carole Lombard, Jack Benny). Frantic farce about a troupe of second-rate actors from Warsaw. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Two Of Us. 10.32 News. 10.35 Ladies' Man. 11.05 Golfing Greats: Tony Jacklin. 11.30 Tenspeed and Brown Shoe. 12.25 Postscript. 12.31 Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30-4.15 Film: Little Nellie Kelly (Judy Garland, George Murphy) Romantic musical about an obsessive father whose daughter runs off and marries. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Mr and Mrs. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 Welcome back Kotter. 11.00 Face your Future. 11.25 News at Bedtime, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Jetstorm* (Richard Attenborough, Stanley Baker) A bomb may be on board an airliner an hour out of London. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 10.30 Conference Report: Labour Party in Perth. 11.30 Palace Presents: Diahann Carroll and Charles Aznavour. 12.25 am News. 12.30 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sky West and Crooked (Hayley Mills) Retarded teenage girl is neglected by everyone except a gypsy boy. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 It's a Vet's Life. 9.00-10.00 Quincy. 10.30 With a Little Help. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 Superstar Profile: James Caan. 12.15 am Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 FILM: Wild and Woolly (Susan Begelow, Charees Siebert). Four women escape from a Wild West prison to hunt a killer. 5.15-5.45 University Challenge. 6.00-7.00 About Anglia. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 Palace Presents: Guests Connie Stevens and Pearl Bailey. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Michael Caine. 12.30 Chap Next Door.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Make Me An Offer (Peter Finch, Adrienne Corri) Antique dealer hunts for a treasured Wedgwood vase. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk 10.30 Conference Report. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show with Tessie O'Shea. 12.25 am Late Call. 12.30 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Double Bunk (Ian Carmichael, Janette Scott) Comedy in which honeymooners in a houseboat and a rich yachtsman race from Calais. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.30 Parents and Teenagers. 11.00 News. 11.05 Left, Right and Centre: Politics presented by Jon Lander. 11.45 Paris by Night. 12.15 am Come Close: New series on faith. 12.30 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.35 News 1.20 pm-1.30 News Lookaround. 2.30-4.15 Film: House in Nightmare Park (Frankie Howerd. Ray Milland) Strange goings-on in a gloomy mansion. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 News. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30 News. 10.32 Briefing. 11.15 Hammer House of Horror. 12.10 am Free Church Congress. 12.15 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30-4.15 Film: True as a Turtle — Newlyweds honeymoon cruise on board the "Turtle" is far from what they would have desired. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 News. 10.28 News. 10.30 Soap 11.00 Parents and Teenagers 11.30 Living Legends of Jazz and Blues: 12.00 Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except:- 12.00-12.10pm Dacw Mam Yn Dwad. 4.15-4.20 Mr Magoo. 4.45-5.15 Sêr 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.30-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30 Yr Wythnos. 9.00-10.00 Hill Street Blues. 11.00 World in Action. 11.30-12.00 Parents and Teenagers.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

Law Report March 15 1982 Court of Appeal

DPP can abort prosecution

Raymond v H. M. Attorney General

Before Lord Justice Cumming-Bruce and Sir Sebag Shaw

[Judgment delivered March 9]

When the Director of Public Prosecutions intervenes, under section 4 of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1979, in a prosecution which has been privately instituted, he may do so not exclusively for the purpose of carrying it on, but also with the object of aborting it; that is to say, he may conduct the proceedings in whatever manner may appear expedient in the public interest.

The Court of Appeal so held, dismissing an appeal by the plaintiff, Steven Patrick Raymond, now in prison, from the dismissal by Mr Justice Glidewell in chambers of his appeal from an order of Master Creightmore striking out his statement of claim in his action for declarations, damages and an injunction against the Attorney General, representing the Director of Public Prosecutions and two officers in that department, on the ground that the statement of claim showed no reasonable cause of action or was vexatious and an abuse of the process of the court.

The question for the court was whether the DPP, who had taken over the conduct of a private prosecution instituted by the plaintiff against a witness who had given evidence at the plaintiff's committal for trial for conspiring to pervert the course of justice, was entitled to offer no evidence against the witness, or whether he had acted unlawfully.

Mr Louis Blom-Cooper, QC and Mr Justin R. D. Philips for Raymond; Mr Andrew Collins for the Attorney General.

SIR SEBAG SHAW, reading the reserved judgment of the court, said that Mr Raymond was, together with others, convicted in February 1980 at St Albans Crown Court of conspiring to pervert the course of justice.

He had originally pleaded not guilty but changed his plea in respect of a number of counts and was sentenced to imprisonment.

One Desmond Roy Carne, a Crown witness, had given evidence for the prosecution in the committal proceedings before St Albans justices after which the defendants, with one exception, were sent for trial.

On May 11, 1979, when the trial was pending, Mr Raymond laid informations before St Albans justices alleging that Mr Carne had committed perjury and other criminal offences in relation to the matters which had been the subject of the committal proceedings.

On May 14, 1979 the clerk to the justices wrote to the DPP informing him that the justices had issued summonses on the informations laid by Mr Raymond against a witness for the Crown who would in the ordinary course be called to give evidence at the trial then in prospect. The DPP decided at that stage to take no action in relation to the summonses but on July 10, 1979, he intimated that he proposed to exercise the powers conferred on him by section 4 of the Prosecution of Offences Act 1979.

On July 16, 1979, Mr John Wooler, a senior member of the DPP's office and one of the defendants in the present action, attended at the magistrates' court. He explained that the allegations Mr Raymond intended to make against Mr Carne had already been canvassed in the earlier committal proceedings.

He informed the court that the DPP was satisfied in regard to a number of factors which in his view showed that the proceedings instituted by Mr Raymond were vexatious and were designed to discredit Mr Carne as a witness and not to bring him to justice in regard to the allegations on which the summonses were founded.

Overall the general public interest and in particular the ends of justice would be disserved if the summonses were proceeded with. Accordingly he offered no evidence against Mr Carne. The major offences alleged by Mr Raymond were triable only on indictment. The Bench accordingly discharged Mr Carne.

Mr Raymond sought judicial review by way of an order of mandamus requiring the DPP to pursue the charges laid against Mr Carne. He obtained leave but the Queen's Bench Divisional Court dismissed the motion.

Mr Raymond sought to appeal to the Court of Appeal but that proved abortive on the ground of jurisdiction, that court being of the view that the subject of the application to it was a criminal cause or matter within the meaning of section 31 of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925.

On December 18, 1979, Mr Raymond caused to be issued the writ in the present proceedings, in which he sought a series of declarations, an injunction and damages.

The real target of the action was the DPP. As the DPP acted on behalf of the Attorney General that officer of the Crown was treated as the defendant.

The statement of claim pleaded, *inter alia*, that on the facts as they were known to Mr Raymond it appeared that the DPP had acted unlawfully by deciding as a matter of policy not to prosecute Mr Carne, or allow him to be prosecuted for any offence.

On the application of the DPP, Master Creightmore ordered that the statement of claim be struck out as disclosing no reasonable cause of action and on May 7, 1981, Mr Justice Glidewell dismissed Mr Raymond's appeal.

The judge cited the passage from the judgment of Lord Justice Fletcher-Moulton in *Dyson v Attorney General* ([1911] 1 KB 410, at p418) where it was emphasized that the power of arresting an action and deciding it without trial was one to be very sparingly used. He went on to state that the major question was one of law, namely, what were the limits of the discretion of the DPP under section 4 of the Prosecution of Offences Act to undertake the conduct of a prosecution commenced privately.

His Lordship said that Mr Justice Mars-Jones had considered this question in *Turner v Director of Public Prosecutions* ((1979) 68 Cr App R 70) and had said (at p76) that it was impossible to argue that it was unlawful or *ultra vires* for the DPP to intervene in that private prosecution *only* for the purpose of offering no evidence.

He had referred to the power of the Attorney General to enter a *nolle prosequi* in criminal proceedings before courts of record, with which the courts had never sought to interfere.

In *Gouriet v Union of Post Office Workers* ([1978] AC 435,) Viscount Dilhorne observed at p487 that the Attorney General might stop any prosecution or indictment by entering a *nolle prosequi*; he need not give any reasons. He could direct the institution of a prosecution and direct the DPP to take over the conduct of any criminal proceedings, and he might tell him to offer no evidence.

His Lordship saw that it might be observed that while any person might institute or carry on any criminal proceedings under section 4 of the Prosecution of Offences Act the DPP might undertake, at any stage, the conduct of those proceedings.

The word "conduct" appeared to his Lordship to be wider than the phrase "carry on" and suggested to his Lordship's mind that when the DPP intervened in a prosecution which had been privately instituted, he might do so not exclusively for the purpose of pursuing it by carrying it on, but also with the object of aborting it; that was to say, he might conduct the proceedings in whatever manner might appear expedient in the public interest.

The DPP would thus intervene in a private prosecution where the issues in the public interest were so grave that the expertise and the resources of the DPP's office should be brought to bear in order to ensure that the proceedings were properly conducted from the point of view of the prosecution.

On the other hand there might be what appeared to the DPP substantial reasons for not pursuing a prosecution privately commenced. What might emerge from those proceedings might have an adverse impact upon a pending prosecution involving far more serious issues.

The DPP in such a case was called upon to make a value judgment. Unless his decision was manifestly such that it could not be honestly and reasonably arrived at, it could not, in his Lordship's opinion, be impugned.

The safeguard against an unnecessary or gratuitous exercise of that power was section 2 of the 1979 Act which provided that the DPP's duties were exercised "under the superintendence of the Attorney General". The Attorney General was, in his turn, answerable to Parliament if it should appear that his or the DPP's powers under the statute had in any case been abused.

In his Lordship's view the careful judgment of Mr Justice Glidewell was entirely right in its reasons and its conclusion and he would dismiss the appeal. Leave to appeal refused.

Solicitors: Hallinan Blackburn Gittings & Co.

No preliminary issue

Hesperides Hotels Ltd and Another v Sermet and Another

The Court of Appeal (Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr) on March 10 allowed an appeal by representatives of the Turkish Federated State of Cyprus (TFSC) from Mr Justice Taylor's order of April 13, 1981, that the issue whether the court could recognize a civil wrongs law of TFSC, a government not recognized by Her Majesty's Government, should be tried as a preliminary point. By that law no cause of action arose out of any dealing with abandoned moveable property.

The action of the plaintiffs, two companies who owned Greek Cypriot hotels in Kyrenia when it was occupied by Turkish troops in 1974, had been started in 1977. On July 6, 1978, The House of Lords held (*The Times*, July 11, 1978; [1979] AC 508) that the action in respect of damage to the hotels could continue in respect of their chattel contents.

The Court of Appeal held that in view of the delay involved, the additional costs and the facts to be determined it was not a suitable case for a preliminary issue of law.

Solidarity protest causes uproar at Warsaw opera

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw, March 14

A demonstration by 80 Solidarity sympathizers in the Warsaw Opera House last night disrupted a performance of *Il Trovatore* and drowned the voice of a singer they accused of collaboration.

They began whistling, laughing, clapping and coughing when the singer, Leonard Mroz, came on stage. They were angry over his appearance at a gala Polish-Soviet Friendship Society concert in Warsaw last month.

Similar protests have been mounted in other theatres and cases have been reported of actors who have made their peace with the military regime being unable to perform because of nightly demonstrations.

Martial law has entered its fourth month and Poles, in the capital at least, generally marked the occasion with only sporadic and muted protests, while candles appeared in some windows.

Meanwhile, Warsaw Pact military manoeuvres have begun in the north-west corner of Poland. These are described as "tactical-operational" and might involve sea-landings. However, there is no indication that the exercises have any great symbolic importance, and demonstrate mainly that the *Polish Army is not too* stretched to take part in such manoeuvres, which are being coordinated by a Polish general.

Fewer than 25,000 men are involved so there was no formal obligation to inform the West. The manoeuvres are also being held far away from potential trouble spots.

A *flood of* visa applications from the relatives of Polish internees and from released prisoners has plunged Western embassies into confusion, there being no concerted Western approach to Poland's political emigrants.

From tomorrow Polish internees can formally apply for a passport to leave the country, providing that visa applications have been lodged, but the West appears unprepared for the number of requests.

Several dozen have been received over the past few days and the West has thus been put into the uncomfortable position of effectively delaying the release of internees because of lack of guidance from the European Community, Nato or individual governments.

Some countries, Britain included, have made it clear that they are not prepared to accept political exiles from Poland, but last week a senior Justice Ministry official said that those who left the country would remain Polish citizens and could return provided they did not take part in anti-state activities.

This assurance has encouraged some of the 3,000 released internees, relatives and even those still in prison to apply for permission to leave. Many embassies have been approached, notably Canada, Australia, the United States, Sweden and Austria. This partly reflects the size of Polish émigré communities in those countries, as applications are usually strengthened if the internee has relatives in the host country.

☐ Poland's Roman Catholic Primate, Archbishop Jozef Glemp today appealed for the *release of Mr Lech Walesa*, leader of the disbanded Solidarity trade union organization (Reuter reports). He told a congregation of 20,000 at a workers' suburb in Warsaw to pray for the release of Mr Walesa, who he said posed no threat to the authorities.

"Let us pray for the internees, let us pray for the one who was wearing the image of the Black Madonna in his lapel, let us pray for Lech Walesa so that he will be freed from detention", the Archbishop said. "We know that he would disturb nobody, but serve all that works towards understanding and agreement."

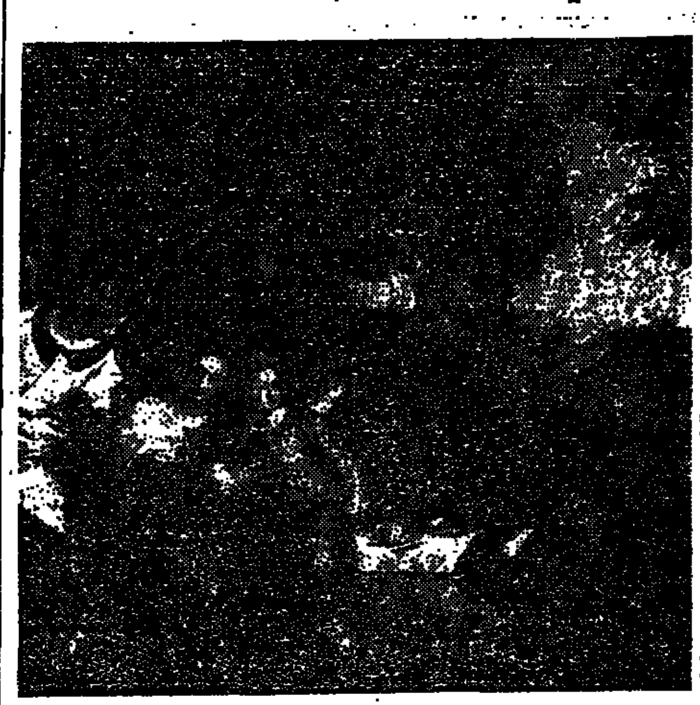
The Archbishop's plea adds strength to an appeal by Mr *Walesa's wife who still hopes* he will be freed over Easter for the baptism of a baby daughter he has never seen.

The Primate was celebrating Mass today at the suburb of Urses, site of the big tractor factory. He said the congregation, which spilled on to streets nearby, was the biggest he had seen under martial law.

☐ *Bonn*: An American delegation led by Mr James Buckley, an Under-Secretary of State, has arrived in Bonn on a mission designed to stiffen Western sanctions against the martial law regime in Poland.

An American Embassy spokesman said Mr Buckley would be holding talks with foreign ministry officials on the *future of East-West* trade and Western credits to the Eastern block. Leading article Page 9

London dealer's painting identified as Veronese



The newly-discovered Veronese painting, "The Rest on the Flight into Egypt".

The etching by Pierre Brébiette in which the painting's composition is reversed.

A painting bought by a London dealer at Sotheby's in 1973 for £1,300 has been identified as a work by the sixteenth-century Venetian master Paolo *Veronese and may be worth* more than £300,000 (Bevis Hillier writes).

The record for a Veronese is £150,000, paid at Christie's last April for his "Martyrdom and Last Communion of St Lucy", but the newly discovered work, "The Rest on the Flight to Egypt", is a more grandiose and attractive painting.

"It was sold by Sotheby's in January, 1973, as part of the property of the late Margaret, Countess of Suffolk and Berkshire. It is believed to have been acquired by the fifteenth Earl of Suffolk about 1800, but its previous provenance is unknown.

It had once been regarded as a Lorenzo Lotto (an old in*scription on the back of the* canvas stretcher suggests: "'Il Reposo' by Lorenzo Lotto"), but in cataloguing the Earl of Suffolk's pictures at Charlton Park in his *Treasures of Art in Great Britain* (1854), Dr Waagen, director of the Royal Gallery of Pictures, Berlin, reascribed it to Veronese.

In the 1973 sale Sotheby's catalogued it more cautiously as "School of Paolo Veronese" and it was bought by Mr Marshall Spink, who has been a London art dealer for 47 years.

He recalled: "When I got hold of it, I took it immediately to the restorer George Aczel in Haunch-of-Venison Yard off Brook Street. I asked him to *make a test and clean it*—which he did, but he took nine years".

Mr Spink was later told by Mr Theodore Crombie, the art historian, that there existed an etching of his picture.

The Suffolk composition is reproduced in reverse in the print, which is by Pierre Brebitte (1598-1650).

The subject of the Flight into Egypt has hitherto been known in seven different interpretations by Veronese and his studio. To these must now be added Mr Spink's painting, the only one of the eight which tallies exactly with the Brébiette etching.

Paintings attributed to Veronese have always caused *difficulties for art historians.* When a "Goya" is discovered, it is usually soon accepted as either a Goya or as not by Goya. With a big Renaissance studio containing pupils and assistants, the situation is different; and with Veronese's studio the difficulty was compounded by his brother Benedetto and Veronese's sons, Carletto and Gabriele, who after their father's death in 1588 continued to run the workshop and signed themselves "*Haeredes Pauli Veronensis*", "Heirs of Paolo Veronese".

Mitterrand urges alliance outside Nato

Continued from page 1

signed to integrate West Germany into a European army.

Instead, the union provided simply an institutional framework in the defence sphere in which Bonn could participate.

The union consists of a Min*isterial-level* council and an assembly of members of Parliament of the seven member states which are Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.

The *fledgling* French initiative over the union became apparent at the last assembly meeting in Paris last December, where M Georges Lemoine, the Deputy Defence *Minister, identified the union* as the authentically European institution which had a special role to play in developing the solidarity of its member states.

The union's assembly was the natural place to discuss defence questions affecting Europe, and should be strengthened accordingly.

The case for the Western European Union becoming the framework for a European platform for *joint* defence *matters was put* by M Lucien Pignion, chairman of the French delegation to the organization's assembly, in a speech to a committee session.

Repeating statements made on several *occasions* by M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, M Pignion insisted that while Paris was committed to its independent military force it could not pursue a "*France alone*" *policy*.

He said: "France intends to take part in the debate which will one day have to lead to a European defence policy, lest it jeopardize the whole European undertaking by neglecting its fundamental aim, which is to protect and defend the common heritage. All said and done, perhaps Europe will never be completed—without European defence".

M Pignion added that a European defence policy must be based on the idea of greater independence for Europe in the face of the two opposing world power blocks.

This reflected President Mitterrand's repeated warnings of the need to avoid dividing the world between the United States and Soviet zones *of influence, an approach* which he applied to Central America and the Middle East but which was that much more important to him when Europe itself was involved.

The French idea of using the union to develop a collegiate approach to the formulation of a West European defence stance is understood to have received some positive reactions.

Italy was *reported to be sympathetic* and *Herr Helmut* Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, said in a recent interview that he saw no objections in principle to the French ideas

Bonn's attitude towards the organization is reported to have become warmer since the union stopped concentrating its arms controls inspections on West Germany, as it did in its first two decades of its existence.

Letter from New York

Hard sell for wine with a soft image

Truth: Last year wine sales in the United States outstripped spirits for the first time. Consequence: Well, there are all sorts of consequences and most of them would make the average European wine drinker tremble. They range from plans to sell cans of wine with Kentucky fried chicken in special "adult booths", to "soft wine", which is low on alcohol and aimed at youngsters, to the development of an enzyme that converts red wine (which Americans don't go for) into white wine (which they do, provided it is too cold to taste), to a system for packaging wine in an 18-litre plastic bag in a box which enables the chilled liquid to be dispensed in bars in those hand-held "fountains" normally used for ginger ale or Coca-Cola.

F. Scott Fitzgerald would be pleased to learn that American drinking habits are changing. Whereas the 1960s and 1970s smacked of Olivia Newton-John and Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Tab and even plain water, the eighties are expected to see the jug—or more likely the can—of wine joining the other soft drinks in the refrigerator.

One says "soft drinks" because that is the way the manufacturers see the market for mass wine in the United States. Wine is not a drink to be drunk with meals but is chilled, often has soda added, and is drunk as a cocktail. Even the red wine that is drunk in this context is chilled and carbonated.

It will be no surprise, therefore, to find that the company having the biggest sales increases in the last few years is the Coca-Cola Company of Atlanta. The soft drinks giant moved into *wine five years ago when it* paid $60m (about £30m) for the Taylor Wine Company in upper New York State. This enabled it to transfer the well-known Taylor name to California, where the best wine is grown, and—as Taylor California Cellars (TCC), marketed by Wine Spectrum—to take on the more established wine companies *like* Gallo, Inglenook and Paul Masson.

Almost immediately the upstart wine makers set tongues wagging on the sunny vine-covered slopes of the Napa Valley, north of San Francisco. Wine experts from New York and the other big, more sophisticated East Coast cities were flown out for tastings in which Coca-Cola wines were pitched against their rivals. The proceedings were filmed by advertising companies and if the experts chose TCC wines, the advertisements were screened on network television. Thus the experts became famous—but only if they chose TCC. . . .

Next, TCC used what in advertising terms is called the "halo" effect: supermarkets enjoying good profits from Coke sales were invited to give Taylor wines special treatment, with more shelf space than their rivals.

This aggressive marketing, quite new to the wine trade, provoked the other big wineries to retaliate. As a result, Americans are now being swamped in wine advertising campaigns designed to show that wine is really very like a soft drink and suitable for all sorts of occasions, not just with meals. Sales have doubled in the last few years and are expected to double again by 1990. Taylor has the largest growth last year,

One effect of all this is that the very notion of wine is changing. The Coke people started by inventing the diet wine. Low-calorie cola, diet Pepsi and light beers now comprise nearly a fifth of sales of these drinks in America. TCC's Chablis light is intended to tap this market.

TCC had to go to court to fight for the right to give its new wine this name (the Chablis light has 25 per cent fewer calories) but now says it was worth it: testing has apparently proved so popular that they plan a whole stable of light wines.

Potentially the most far-reaching innovation, if it comes off, is the plan to sell wines in cans, at fast-food outlets. A number of legal hurdles will have to be surmounted first, not least the problem of how to prevent children being exposed to drink

Gallo, currently the biggest winery, with 25 per cent of all United States sales, is also matching TCC with computer analyses of the effects of supermarket shelf positioning on wine sales and advice to store managers where to place wines in their shops for maximum effect—next to poultry and fish, according to Gallo, who also advocate putting larger bottles and jugs to the right of smaller ones since their research shows that this encourages people to "trade up".

Peter Watson

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales visits the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, visits college hall and the University of London Students' Union, 5.15

Last chance to see

Women's contribution to the liberation of mankind, Swiss Cottage Library, Avenue Road, NW3.

Talks, lectures

John Singer Sargent, by Ann Slee, Tate Gallery, 1.

Bronze age burials in Wessex, by David Williams; British Museum, 11.30.

Geometry; Gauss, maps and surface geometry, by Professor C. W. Kilmister, City University, Northampton Square, EC1, 1 to 2.

Comedy in Shakespeare's history plays: Falstaff and his Friends, by Michael Slater, London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, WC1, 6.15 to 7.45.

Music

Concert by ASL Madrigal Singers, St Anne & St Agnes, Gresham Street, EC2, 1.10.

Organ recital by Rosemary Field, St Martin Within Ludgate, 1.15.

Piano recital by Alfred Brendel, St John's, Smith Square, Westminster, 1.

Recital by Dennis Milne (double-bass) and Nicholas Logie (viola), St Martin-in-the-Fields, 1.05.

Verdi Requiem, Heather Harper, Brompton Oratory, London, 7.30.

Walks

London's Ghosts, alleys & oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.

New exhibitions

Contemporary jewelry by craftspeople at Morley College, Morley College Gallery, Westminster Bridge Road, SE1, Mon to Fri 10 to 5 and 6 to 9, Sat 10 to 5; (until April 3).

Camden Festival

The *Camden Festival*, which runs until March 28, features opera, jazz, international music and dance and art exhibitions. This week's events:

Monday, March 15: Jazz, Art Ensemble of Chicago, Round House, Chalk Farm Road, NW1, 7.30.

Tuesday, March 16: Jazz, Muhal Richard Abrams Quartet and Trevor Watts Moiré Music, Round House, as above, 7.30.

William Byrd Choir, Gray's Inn Hall, South Square, off Gray's Inn Road, WC1, 7.30.

Wednesday, March 17: Francesca/La Romanziera, Opera Rara, Collegiate Theatre, 15 Gordon Street, WC1, 7.30.

All-star jazz band and Martin Drew Band, Round House, as above, 7.30.

Thursday, March 18: Francesca/La Romanziera, Collegiate Theatre, as above, 7.30.

Breakfast Band, Cayenne and Inversions, Round House, as above, 7.30.

Friday, March 19: Francesca/La Romanziera, Collegiate Theatre, as above, 7.30.

Jazz, Art Ensemble of Chicago, Round House, as above, 7.30.

Full details and tickets for all events from Festival Box Office, 100 Euston Road, NW1 (tel: 01-388 7727).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,780

ACROSS
1 Untidy hair needs perm as result of explosion (5,4).
6 Print of Java (5).
9 In historic speech court *official promotes* draughtsman (7).
10 Tear madly into all-out shoot (7).
11 Lenore no end worried, having to register (5).
12 Choose to coat the odd bench with imitation gold (9).
13 What, still no current? (8).
15 Attempt crazy return (4).
19 Backdoor clue to crossword? (4).
20 Strangelove loved messing about in *boats* (5,3).
23 Eg second generation Brahmin (5-4).
24 Whereat a gentleman is free (5).
26 Blake's mills are devilish dark (7).
27 Hearty character joining 1 ac? (7).
28 Following direction, head back to German city (5).
29 Where to get hold of suckers with money a (5,4).

DOWN
1 Airborne, I hear, will be one following in line (9).
2 First of onions has obstinate smell (5).
3 Friendly swimmer helps us start a fire (8).
4 Poison with fatal implication for the Greeks (8).
5 One angle new to London borough (6).
6 Born irritable and malicious (6).
7 He causes distress to religious leader and adviser (9).
8 Old Russian peasant as king over our kingdom (including the French) (5).
14 So-called strong man of 17th century tragedy (9).
16 Flower with flatter calyx (9).
17 Goose grows attached to Hull (8).
18 Treacle left out in sideboard (8).
21 "A —— smitten with the morning sun" (Tennyson) (6).
22 Society dressmaker (6).
23 Submit to oral examination with relish (5).
25 These lectures have had their form changed (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,779 will appear next Saturday

Auctions today

Christie's King Street: Chinese ceramics, 11. Christie's, South Kensington: Oriental paintings, Indian and Islamic paintings and miniatures, 10.30; prints, 2; silver, 2; oriental ceramics, 2; wines, spirits, cigars, 6. Phillips, Blenheim Street: furniture, carpets, scientific instruments, 11; nineteenth, twentieth-century English pictures, 2. Sotheby's, Bond Street: miniatures, 11.

Sporting fixtures

Football: One Third division match, two Fourth division games (see page 15)

Racing: Two meetings: Southwell (2.0) and Ayr (1.45).

Rugby Union: University College, Dublin v Cambridge University (UCD Ground, Dublin).

Squash rackets: Open tournament (Stockton YMCA).

Boxing: Light - heavyweight championship of Britain (Bloomsbury Centre Hotel, London, 8.00).

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Nature notes

Long-tailed tits are building their oval nests in the sprouting hawthorn bushes. Both of the pair bring the moss, and the feathers for the lining; they mutter sharply to themselves as they flit awkwardly along. Lapwings are back over the fields where they will breed; the males wheel and dive, calling loudly, then run rapidly along the ground with their crest held high. Collared *doves are singing again: three* brisk coos; with the emphasis distinctly on the middle one. Redwings gather in the tree-tops before their departure for Scandinavia, and keep up a fluty, babbling chorus.

Frogs are mating, clamped together in the water, often in large gatherings. The spawn will settle on the bottom of the pond, then float to the top again in jelly-like masses as it absorbs water. *Long catkins wave on the high* branches of the Lombardy poplars, but female flowers are rare, since most of the British trees are male, propagated from cuttings. Primroses are appearing in woods and on the banks of railway cuttings; marsh marigolds or kingcups, upright and handsome, bloom along streams, often in the water itself; while on roadsides the first yellow buds of the stubby Oxford ragwort are opening.

DJM

Church music

Wednesday: Free Church Centre, St Ives, Cambridge, Roy Howat (piano), 7.45. St Michael's Church, Framlingham, Woodbridge School Chamber Orchestra and Choir perform Bach, 7.30.

Thursday: Winchester Cathedral, Winchester Music Society perform Verdi's *Requiem*, 7.30.

Saturday: Bury St Edmunds Cathedral, Geoffrey Hannaut (organ), 7.45. Christ Church, Chelmsford, St Cecilia Choral Society and Capriol Orchestra perform Mendelssohn's *Elijah*, 7.30.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Austria Sch	31.55	29.55
Belgium Fr	90.25	85.75
Canada $	2.26	2.17
Denmark Kr	14.98	14.18
Finland Mkk	8.59	8.14
Germany DM	4.47	4.22
Greece Dr	113.00	106.00
Hongkong $	10.80	10.20
Ireland Pt	1.25	1.20
Italy Lir	2370.00	2270.00
Japan Yn	456.00	430.00
Netherlands Gld	4.88	4.62
Norway Kr	11.26	10.66
Portugal Esc	129.00	122.00
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	10.90	10.32
Switzerland Fr	3.54	3.32
USA $	1.86	1.79
Yugoslavia Dnr	97.00	91.00

London: The *FT* Index closed down 1.0 at 566.9 on Friday.
Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Saturday by Barclays Bank International. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Anniversaries today

Births: Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, Waxhaw, S. Carolina, 1767; William Lamb, second Viscount Melbourne, London, 1779; Isabella Augusta (Lady) Gregory, Roxborough, co Galway, 1852. Julius Caesar was assassinated in Rome, 44 BC.

Roads

London and the South-East: Congestion likely at Earl's Court due to the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition, parking limited, so use public transport. A406 North Circular Road, Finchley: Reduced width after 10.0 am near High Road. A322 Surrey: Roadworks half a mile towards Bagshot from junction 3 of M3 (Lightwater), the AA reports.

Midlands: A46: Major recon*struction work* on Warwick to Stafford Road and A34 Birmingham Oxford Road at the Bridgeway, Stratford on Avon. A5: Resurfacing at western end of Atherstone by-pass.

Air

Despite disruption by cargo staff at Heathrow in support of the five-week strike by British Airways ramp workers about 95 per cent of European and short haul services would be operating normally today, the airline said. Long haul flights are not affected. Cargo services would be disrupted during the day.

Bond winners

Winning *numbers* in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Bonds prizes, announced on Saturday are: £100,000: No 25BP 263683 (the winner lives in Clwyd); £50,000: No 14ZW 430636 (Cornwall); £25,000: No 1KB 605578 (West London).

The papers

An uncomfortable post-Budget reckoning is foreseen by both The Observer and The Sunday Times. Both conclude that the Chancellor's measures will stimulate a modest increase in industrial output, but will have a negligible effect on the rate of unemployment.

"A fading dream" is how The Sun sees the position of the social democrats in the light of two public opinion polls' findings that Roy Jenkins is heading for defeat at Hillhead. "Mr Jenkins is the best-equipped candidate his party can field. If he cannot win in Glasgow, then no one can do so".

The explosion at the offices of the ANC in London causes the Morning Star to ask whether we are seeing an extension of recent bomb attacks in Africa into our own country. The paper calls for South Africa House in London to be closed and for all links with the country to be cut.

The Daily Mirror in an editorial says Tory councillors have been told by Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, that they are not spending enough. "The freedom to spend is yours", he told the party's local government conference. The councillors were reported to be astonished because for three years the budgets of local authorities have been slashed again and again, always by Mr Heseltine. So why the change of heart?

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of Budget debate. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Act 1976 (Continuance) Order.

Lords (2.30): Travel Concessions (London) Bill, committee. Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Bill, committee, second day.

Weather

A depression will move to the N of Scotland and a cold W airstream will spread to all parts behind a frontal trough in the S.

6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, SE England: Cloudy, rain at times, with clear intervals later; wind SW, fresh or strong, moderating later; max temp 9 to 10C (48 to 50F).

E Midlands, E and Central S England: Cloudy, rain at times, brighter later; wind SW, fresh or strong; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

W Midlands, Central N England, S Wales: Rain clearing, sunny intervals and scattered showers, wintry at times; wind SW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 7 to 9C

SW England, Channel Islands: Rain clearing, sunny intervals and squally showers; wind W or SW, strong or gale; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Lake District, NE, NW England, N Wales, Isle of Man: Sunny intervals, blustery showers, snow on hills; wind W or SW, fresh or strong; max temp 6 to 8C

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth: Sunny intervals, wintry showers; wind SW, fresh or strong, locally gale; max temp 5 to 7C (41 to 45F).

Glasgow, Argyll, Central Highlands, SW Scotland, N Ireland: Sunny intervals, showers of hail, sleet or snow at times, drifting; wind W or SW, fresh or strong, locally gale: max temp 4 to 6C (39 to 43F).

NE, NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain or sleet; wind W or SW, strong or gale; max temp 4 to 5C (39 to 41F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Cold and windy, with showers or rain at times and some sleet or snow, especially in the N.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, English Channel (E), Straits of Dover: Wind SW, strong or gale, decreasing to fresh; sea very rough, becoming moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, veering W, strong or gale; sea rough or very rough.

Sun rises: 6.16 am. Sun sets: 6.5 pm. Moon sets: 8.55 am. Moon rises: 12.26 am Tomorrow

Last quarter: March 17.

Lighting up time

London 6.35 pm to 5.43 am
Bristol 6.44 pm to 5.53 am
Edinburgh 6.46 pm to 5.57 am
Manchester 6.42 pm to 5.52 am
Penzance 6.57 pm to 6.5 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	6	43	Guernsey	c	10	50
Birmingham	r	8	46	Inverness	s	6	43
Blackpool	c	8	46	Jersey	s	11	52
Bristol	c	11	52	London	c	11	52
Cardiff	c	11	52	Manchester	c	10	50
Edinburgh	f	7	45	Newcastle	s	9	48
Glasgow	f	7	45	Ronaldsway	c	9	48

Highest and Lowest

Highest day temp: London Heathrow, Exmouth, Torquay, Penzance, Guernsey, 13C (55F). Lowest day max: Lerwick, Stornoway, Benbecula Fair Isle, Neist Point, 6C (43F). Highest rainfall: Benbecula, 0.51in. Highest sunshine: Wick, 7.7hr.

Highest day temp: London Weather Centre, Swanage, Weymouth, Torquay, 12C (54F). Lowest day max: Wick, 5C (41F). Highest rainfall: Lerwick, 0.73in. Highest sunshine: Bognor Regis, 10.5hr.

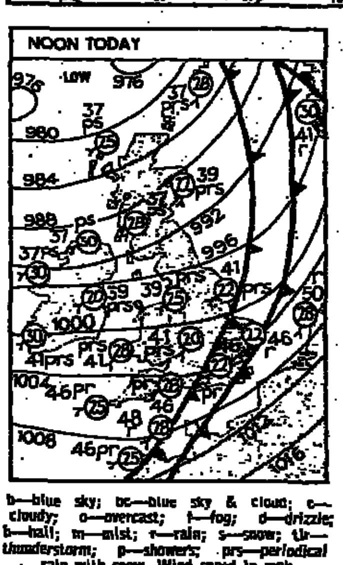
London

SATURDAY
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 3C (37F). Humidity: 6 pm, 51 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, .01in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 8.3hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,019.7 millibars, rising.

YESTERDAY
Temp: max, 6 am to 6 pm, 12C (54F); min, 6 pm to 6 am, 5C (41F). Humidity: 6 pm, 73 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 1.8hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,014.6 millibars, falling.

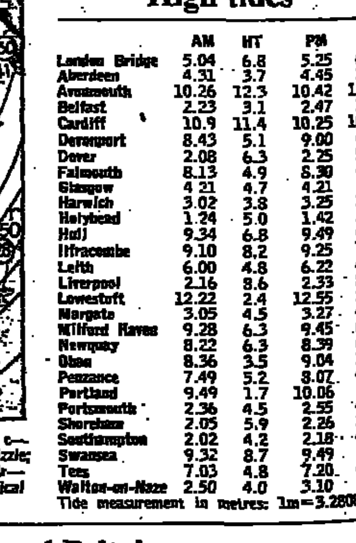
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky & cloud; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; prs—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph

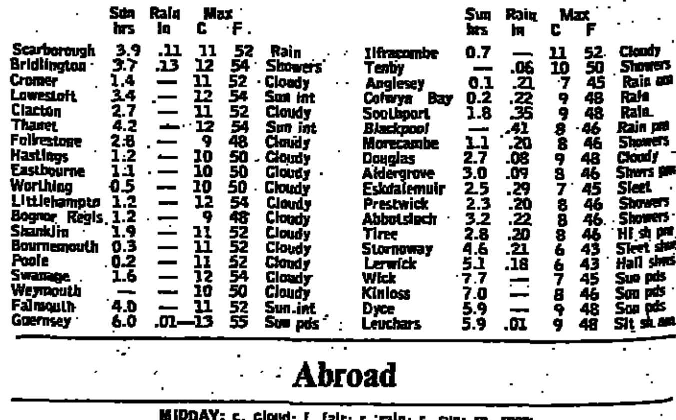
High tides



	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	5.04	6.8	5.25	6.7
Aberdeen	4.31	3.7	4.45	3.7
Avonmouth	10.26	12.3	10.42	11.6
Belfast	2.23	3.1	2.47	3.2
Cardiff	10.9	11.4	10.25	10.8
Devonport	8.43	5.1	9.00	4.9
Dover	2.08	6.3	2.25	5.9
Falmouth	8.13	4.9	8.30	4.7
Glasgow	4.21	4.7	4.21	5.0
Harwich	3.02	3.8	3.25	3.6
Holyhead	1.24	5.0	1.42	5.0
Hull	9.34	6.8	9.49	6.8
Ilfracombe	9.10	8.2	9.25	7.9
Leith	6.00	4.8	6.22	4.9
Liverpool	2.16	8.6	2.33	8.5
Lowestoft	12.22	2.4	12.55	2.1
Margate	3.05	4.5	3.27	4.3
Milford Haven	9.28	6.3	9.45	6.0
Newquay	8.22	6.3	8.39	6.1
Oban	8.36	3.5	9.04	3.3
Penzance	7.49	5.2	8.07	4.9
Portland	9.49	1.7	10.06	1.6
Portsmouth	2.36	4.5	2.55	4.3
Shoreham	2.05	5.9	2.26	5.5
Southampton	2.02	4.2	2.18	4.0
Swansea	9.32	8.7	9.49	8.4
Tees	7.03	4.8	7.20	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	2.50	4.0	3.10	3.8

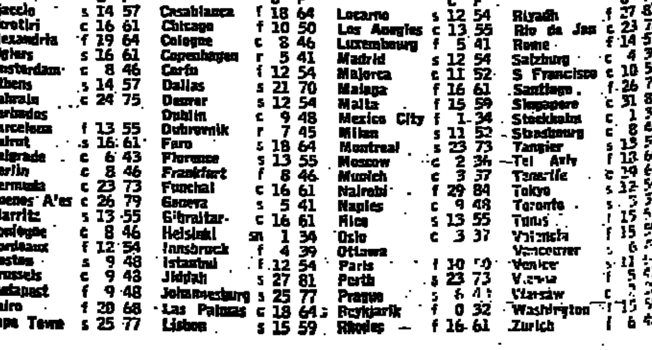
Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	3.9	.11	11	52	Rain	Ilfracombe	0.7	—	11	52	Cloudy
Bridlington	3.7	.13	12	54	Showers	Tenby	—	.06	10	50	Showers
Cromer	1.4	—	11	52	Cloudy	Anglesey	0.1	.21	7	45	Rain am
Lowestoft	3.4	—	12	54	Sun int	Colwyn Bay	0.2	.22	9	48	Rain
Clacton	2.7	—	11	52	Cloudy	Southport	1.8	.35	9	48	Rain
Thanet	4.2	—	12	54	Sun int	Blackpool	—	.41	8	46	Rain pm
Folkestone	2.8	—	9	48	Cloudy	Morecambe	1.1	.20	8	46	Showers
Hastings	1.2	—	10	50	Cloudy	Douglas	2.7	.08	9	48	Cloudy
Eastbourne	1.1	—	10	50	Cloudy	Aldergrove	3.0	.09	8	46	Shwrs pm
Worthing	0.5	—	10	50	Cloudy	Eskdalemuir	2.5	.29	7	45	Sleet
Littlehampton	1.2	—	12	54	Cloudy	Prestwick	2.3	.20	8	46	Showers
Bognor Regis	1.2	—	9	48	Cloudy	Abbotsinch	3.2	.22	8	46	Showers
Shanklin	1.9	—	11	52	Cloudy	Tiree	2.8	.20	8	46	Hl sh pm
Bournemouth	0.3	—	11	52	Cloudy	Stornoway	4.6	.21	6	43	Sleet shs
Poole	0.2	—	11	52	Cloudy	Lerwick	5.1	.18	6	43	Hail shs
Swanage	1.6	—	12	54	Cloudy	Wick	7.7	—	7	45	Sun pds
Weymouth	—	—	10	50	Cloudy	Kinloss	7.0	—	8	46	Sun pds
Falmouth	4.0	—	11	52	Sun int	Dyce	5.9	—	9	48	Sun pds
Guernsey	6.0	.01	13	55	Sun pds	Leuchars	5.9	.01	9	48	Slt sh am

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	14	57	Casablanca	f	18	64	Locarno	s	12	54	Riyadh	f	27	81
Akrotiri	c	16	61	Chicago	f	10	50	Los Angeles	c	13	55	Rio de Jan	f	23	73
Alexandria	f	19	64	Cologne	c	8	46	Luxembourg	f	5	41	Rome	f	14	57
Algiers	s	16	61	Copenhagen	r	5	41	Madrid	s	12	54	Salzburg	c	4	39
Amsterdam	c	8	46	Corfu	f	12	54	Majorca	c	11	52	S Francisco	c	10	50
Athens	s	14	57	Dallas	s	21	70	Malaga	f	16	61	Santiago	f	26	79
Bahrain	c	24	75	Denver	s	12	54	Malta	f	15	59	Singapore	c	31	88
Barbados				Dublin	c	9	48	Mexico City	f	1	34	Stockholm	c	1	34
Barcelona	f	13	55	Dubrovnik	r	7	45	Milan	s	11	52	Strasbourg	c	8	46
Beirut	s	16	61	Faro	s	18	64	Montreal	s	23	73	Tangier	s	13	55
Belgrade	c	6	43	Florence	s	13	55	Moscow	c	2	36	Tel Aviv	f	18	64
Berlin	c	8	46	Frankfurt	f	8	46	Munich	c	3	37	Tenerife	c	19	66
Bermuda	c	23	73	Funchal	c	16	61	Nairobi	f	29	84	Tokyo	s	12	54
Buenos A'es	c	26	79	Geneva	s	5	41	Naples	c	9	48	Toronto	s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	s	13	55	Gibraltar	c	16	61	Nice	s	13	55	Tunis	f	15	59
Boulogne	c	8	46	Helsinki	sn	1	34	Oslo	c	3	37	Valencia	f	15	59
Bordeaux	f	12	54	Innsbruck	f	4	39	Ottawa				Vancouver	s	6	43
Boston	s	9	48	Istanbul	f	12	54	Paris	f	10	50	Venice	s	11	52
Brussels	c	9	48	Jiddah	s	27	81	Perth	s	23	73	Vienna	f	5	41
Budapest	f	9	48	Johannesburg	s	25	77	Prague	s	6	43	Warsaw	c	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	f	20	68	Las Palmas	c	18	64	Reykjavik	f	0	32	Washington	f	15	59
Cape Town	s	25	77	Lisbon	s	15	59	Rhodes	f	16	61	Zurich	f	6	43